The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

PUBLICATION OF BIDS FOR THE NEW LOAN.

WHAT THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SAYS—REMOVAL OF STEAM-BOAT INSPECTOR GENERAL SMITH—THE CONTRACT WITH THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY—POSTAL TELEGRAPHING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Secretary Bristow, having had his attention called to the frequent requests that the bids to the new loan and the terms of the bids should be made public, to-day said that he could not see wherein the public would derive any advantage from such a publication. He believes, in fact, that the only result would be to injure the persons who actually made the rejected bids. The Government or the general public could be in no way benefited by the publication of the bids, and, for that matter, many of the bidders strictly enjoined silence on the part of the Government with regard to the nature of their bids in case that they should be rejected. This injunction the Secretary could not in honor, he thinks, consider otherwise than as a pledge that might not be disregarded. Gen. Bristow believes, however, that in his annual report to the President and to Congress the publication of the names of the bidders, the amounts and the rates of the bids could then injure no one, and would be valuable as a part of the history of the recent negotiations. Although he has not fully made up his mind, he is now of the opinion that he shall communicate these bids to Congress in his annual report. At all events, he holds them ready to communicate should Congress call for them.

THE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF STEAM-BOATS.

The removal of Gen. D. D. Smith, of New-York, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, to-day created some surprise, and the causes therefor are as yet not fully known. It is believed that for some time past some of the leading members of the steam-boat association of the country have not been satisfied with some of the regulations of Gen. Smith, and that they had remonstrated to the President against the course of Gen. Smith, and presented to the President a resolution recommending his removal. That resolution, it is understood, the President this morning returned to the Secretary of the Treasury with his approval.

THE PACIFIC MAIL CONTRACT.

The opinion of the Attorney General in the matter of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's contract, to-day, shows a result of non-action by Congress at its last session. It was evidently the intention of a majority of the committee having it in charge, and as near as could be determined the general opinion of the House, that the existing contract with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for the China mail service should be abrogated. After protracted delays, however, no action was taken, and to-day the Attorney General decided that, as the law is unrepealed, the contract is still in force, and the company, under their contract, are entitled to have their two new iron steam-ships inspected preparatory to the beginning of the service. The Postmaster General, in accordance with this decision, to-day requested the Secretary of the Navy to detail the necessary officers to make the inspection.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

All of the members of the Cabinet, with two exceptions, are in the city to-day actively engaged in their customary labors. Of the two that are absent, one is taking his Summer rest, and the other is detained by serious illness in his family.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The House Committee on Appropriations last session were unable to dispose of the subject of postal telegraphy, which was referred to them. Gen. Garfield, Chairman of the committee, notified Mr. Orton that all communications upon the subject which were received before July 15 would be considered. A large number of documents have been received upon this subject. These documents to-day came from the printer, and were sent to the different members of the committee. A subcommittee, of which Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, will be Chairman, will meet in October to consider the subject. An attempt will be made to bring in a report very early in the next session.

THE MINT AND THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The Director of the Mint states that it is utterly impossible to supply the demand for the new trade dollar.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Ex-Assistant Secretary Sawyer is understood to have tendered his resignation of the position of Representative of the Treasury Department at the Centennial Exhibition.

THE DISTRICT FINANCES.

The District Commissioners are confident that they will be able to negotiate the $1,150,000 six per cent. gold bonds, which belong to the District and the sinking fund jointly, at par, which is the limit agreed by Congress. Sales of these bonds have recently been made at ninety-seven. As a consequence the seven per cent. currency bonds of the District have advanced rapidly, and are now held at ninety cents. The Commissioners express themselves as hopeful of entirely restoring the credit of the District.

Dispatche to the Associated Press.

THE POSTAL-CAR SERVICE.

The postal-car controversy remains unchanged, Mr. Hinckley seeming satisfied to allow the mails to go under his last assurance to the department that a tender of the mails would be considered as an acceptance of his terms, and the department being willing to send them after repeated notifications to Mr. Hinckley that no more wou'd be paid than allowed by law. The latter places much stress upon the fact that the department pays the road from Mantua to Gray's Ferry, of which he is also President, a much higher rate per mile than the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road. The contract on the Mantua and Gray's Ferry Road, which is but three miles long, was made many years ago, and is nominally denominated messenger service. An effort was made to induce the department to contract for service over the Pennsylvania Road, which is fifty-one miles longer, at a fixed rate per mile, and then to allow the mails, for the convenience of all parties, to go in the cars of that road over Mr. Hinckley's track, but the Postmaster General refused to consent to any such arrangement.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Chester Hatfield is ordered to temporary duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the navy-yard Norkfolk, Va.; Lieut. Charles S. Sperry to the Naval Academy; Commander Rush R. Wallace is detached from duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the navy-yard Norfolk, and ordered as Light-house Inspector of the Fifteenth District, St. Louis.

OPINIONS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney General has given the opinion that the contract for additional mail service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, as provided for in the act of June 1, 1872, is still existing, and that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is entitled to have their new iron steam-ships inspected with a view to putting them into service under such contract. He is also of opinion that a United States Marshal, having an attachment against goods for salvage, is entitled to take the property attached into his custody and hold it until it is disposed of by the court issuing the attachment.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $15,304,016; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,295,000; coin, $72,387,073, including in coin certificates, $33,601,500; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

CHANGES AMONG SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary Bristow will to-morrow make several removals and appointments of special agents. The number of such agents now employed by the Treasury is fifty-three, but the number of changes at present will not exceed five or six. Other changes will soon follow.

POLITICAL.

LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 5.—The Louisiana Republican State Convention met in this city today at the St. Louis Hotel. David Young, (colored,) the Packard candidate, was elected President *pro tem.*, having received 131 votes to 76 for Lieut. Gov. Antoine, the Pinchback candidate. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow. The most important contest will be over the State Treasurership. Mr. Dubuclet, the present incumbent, having opposed the schemes of the State Funding Board, will not be supported by the Kellogg-Packard faction for renomination.

THE COMING COUNTY ELECTIONS IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5.—The approaching county elections throughout the State are causing a great deal of excitement, party lines in many counties being closely drawn on account of the Civil Rights bill. The contest in this county between the Conservative and Democratic nominees on the one side and the independents on the other, will, it is believed, be close, as both parties have Unionists and ex-Confederates on their tickets.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 5.—There is more excitement over the election to be held to-morrow than has been prior to an election here for years, the civil rights issue being squarely made. Both parties are sanguine. Extra police have been ordered on duty to preserve order, and all saloons are ordered closed. No rioting is apprehended, though party feeling runs very high.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—Hon. R. J. Robinson, of Decatur County, Ind., was to-day nominated for Congress from the Fourth District of that State.

ANTI-MONOPOLISTS OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—The Anti-monopolist Convention will meet in this city to-day to nominate a State ticket.

VOORHEES TO REPLY TO SENATOR MORTON.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 5.—Hon. D. W. Voorhees will reply to Senator Morton here on Friday night.

THE BOSTON DEMOCRATS.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The Democratic City Central Committee met this evening, effected temporary organization, and fixed upon Aug. 26 as the time for chosing delegates to to the State Convention.

THE UTAH ELECTION—VOTE OF SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 5.—Three of the City Police arrested for interfering with voters in this city on election day, were to-day discharged by the United States Commissioner, the charges against them not being sustained. The cases of the other officials will be continued until next week. The vote of Salt Lake County was, for Camron, (Mormon,) 5,233, and for Baskin, (Liberal,) 2,364.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Six alarms called the entire Fire Department to South Boston, between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, the South Boston Railroad stables, occupying nearly half the square between Broadway, K, L, and Fourth streets, being on fire before the bells struck. The flames were first seen in the hay-loft, in the rear of the Treasurer's office at 9:20 o'clock, and rapidly spread through the second story. They gained great headway before the apparatus could be brought into use, and before half of the department were at work the water-works proved inadequate to a full supply for the engines. The structure occupied nearly an acre of ground, and the walls were of brick and not very high, which proved the salvation of the wooden dwellings immediately continuous. The alarm was given in season to save 350 horses and cars which were in the lower story, but the stable, car-house, and a large stock of hay were entirely consumed. The building was valued at $80,000, on which there was an insurance of $60,000. The stock was insured for $80.000, consequently the loss to the company will be small, except in the matter of inconvenience in stabling until rebuilding is complete. The Fire Department worked admirably, considering the small supply of water. That can be laid only to the inefficient size of the mains from the reservoirs, which latter are ample for such occasions. An immense crowd gathered to witness the conflagration.

The round-house of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company at Staunton, Va., was burned yesterday morning. A number of engines were in the house at the time, but were all gotten out except two, which were completely destroyed. The others were somewhat injured by the heat of the burning building. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The fire originated in the blacksmith shop.

A large barn, owned by H. Quint, at Peabody, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, together with $2,000 worth of new carriages, express wagons, and other vehicles stored by Charles Brine. A quantity of hay was also destroyed. The total loss is about $5,000.

The paper mill of John Watson, at Sloudville, Northampton, Mass., was burned on Tuesday night; loss, $25,000 or $30,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 5:15 P. M. a fire broke out in the two-story frame building corner of Eighty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, occupied as a liquor store by Christian Mang. Damage to stock $1,500. Insured for $1.000 in the Germania Insurance Company. The fire extended to the frame building adjoining, occupied by Baptist Waltz as an Italian boarding-house. Damage $900; no insurance. The buildings were owned by Cornelius Killean, and were totally destroyed. Loss $1,500; insured. The fire also extended to the three-story brick building owned by C. V. Stafford, which was damaged to the extent of $800. The building was occupied by Charles Miller as a bakery. Damage $500. Insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

A barn in Dover, N. J., containing a quantity of hay and some farming implements, caught fire about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and the building and contents were utterly destroyed. They belonged to John G. Mase, who estimates his loss at $1,000. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and a man, giving his name as John Ford, was arrested on suspicion.

An alarm of fire was caused last night in the three-story frame tenement building in Fourth avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage slight.

A barn at Bound Brook, N. J., belonging to John Louis, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss in building and contents is estimated at $3,000.

At 8:35 P. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in the building No. 46 Sixth avenue, caused by accidentally setting fire to some goods in a show-case owned by P. L. Vasse. Damage slight.

MOVEMENTS OF GOV. DIX.

ALBANY, N. Y. Aug. 5.—Gov. Dix left this city to-day for Elmira.

LONG BRANCH.

THE BEACH AND THE BATHERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1874.

The Branch is now at the height of the season, and its popularity is at flood tide. It is true that less has been doing in the cottage region than heretofore, for which probably the panic and the inflationists may divide the blame. Besides Pullman's cottage and that of James Seligman, both of which are in process of erection, nothing is being done along the ocean front. Mr. Quincy's cottage, *vis-a-vis* with Channing's, on Cedar avenue, is finished and occupied, and recently a M. Dumas, of Porto Rico, a wealthy planter, has purchased ten acres of land adjoining Albaugh's place, just beyond Channing's. He gave only $1,200 per acre, which is excessively cheap, considering the natural advantages of the place. Mr. Clarke, the real estate agent of Long Branch proper, says that this Creole gentleman intends to lay out his grounds in very beautiful gardens, but that the house will not be at all a stupendous affair, and will, in all probability, be erected at a cost of $12,000. Beyond M. Dumas' property there are some very desirable lots on the same avenue that people have been nibbling at, but there has been no other definite sale in that vicinity. Nor has young Havemeyer shown any disposition to build on that magnificent piece of land, fronting the West End Hotel and stretching to the sea, which he bought last Fall, and it is probable that he purchased only for speculative purposes. Not only has there been little building in the cottage quarter, but not a few of the places that are let every year have on this occasion been neglected. But if any one were to conclude from these facts that the popularity of Long Branch was on the wane he would be immeasurably mistaken. All the leading hotels are crowded with permanent boarders, and the number of excursion parties that come down in a week is unpleasantly large. Sometimes twenty-five hundred people are thrown on the Branch at a single effort, and the most extraordinary thing about these excursion people is that they all desire to see the President's cottage. On occasions they are not quite so temperate as could be desired, and have a way of opening up sudden conversations with the aristocratic inhabitants of cottages, which is, to say the least of it, embarrassing. Such things, however, are only the pebbles in the brooks of human life, and serve to diversify the even tenor.

The great feature of the Branch this season appears to be the bathing, which is wonderfully fine this Summer at the Ocean Hotel bathing-grounds. The sea taking the sands from one place and heaping them up elsewhere, is continually improving one locality and injuring others. Two years ago the bathing in front of the Ocean Hotel was quite unpleasant from the tremendous undertow created by the steep sheer of the beach. But now long lengths of sandy stretch have been added to it, and one can walk out far beyond the posts, and indeed outside the breakers, before meeting deep water. The time has been when it was dangerous to venture to the outside post. This very delightful change in bathing matters has greatly increased the number of bathers, and the men who let marine millinery are making fortunes. From 10:30 until 2:30 o'clock the houses are crowded, and one has positively to wait one's turn for a disrobing place. The most ardent, constant, and intrepid bathers are ladies, and they are actually as numerous as the men. Very few, however, have the coquettishness to provide handsome, well-made bathing suits, almost all being dependent upon the men who lease out such things. The consequence is that the scene is not as brilliant as is presented by the French sea-bathing resorts, where fashion sways as absolutely as elsewhere. French women would as soon think of buying their ball toilets second hand, or of hiring them for the occasion, as of relying on the proprietors of bathing-houses for their sea-clothes. And it must be owned that they are in the right of it. People who come to bathe ought to bring their own clothes, because if one only reflects there is something excessively unpleasant in wearing the clothes of others, more especially when the same suit passes from individual to individual daily.

In spite of the want of brilliancy in the toilets, there is so much enjoyment and fun on the beach that a crowd is always gathered during the hours to quiz the funny people and to sympathize with the hearty ones. A pleasant temporary Summer house, roofed with green branches, has been built for their accommodation, with many rows of benches, and this is always crowded during the entertainment. Besides this, the higher part of the beach is completely covered with the non-bathers, sprawling in every conceivable attitude, the lower part being reserved tacitly for the bathers, who come out every fifteen minutes or so, and throw themselves at full length on the sand, completely exhausted with battling with the huge rollers that come in like green overarching walls, crested with a light curve of foam. The timid ladies and men hold on to the ropes, which is the most unpleasant way of taking the shocks, because the strength of the breaking wave forces one rather too powerfully against the rope, which is apt to leave black and blue reminders of the fact on delicate skins. The better way is to form knots of individuals, and, taking hold of hands, seek strength in unity. By this method one gets the full power of the shock without being carried off one's feet and hurled against some one else. Nothing is more laughable than to see a fat man, confiding vaingloriously in his adipose tissue, taken off his feet and whirled round like a cork, his eyes closed tight, his hands and feet paddling around, frantically feeling for daylight long after the wave has passed him; then when he has commenced to rub the salt-water out of his eyes, bang comes another big wave and spins him roung again, driving him up against a bevy of pretty girls, who, holding on to the ropes for dear life, have still found courage to laugh at the spluttering behemoth. After several experiences the humbled fat man either joins a party who accept gleefully his auxiliary avoirdupois as a good barrier against the rushing waves, or he takes his place meekly at the ropes and holds on like grim death.

But the best enjoyment of all is had by the swimmers who have sufficient confidence in their powers to paddle through the lines of breakers and reach the calm water beyond. Getting through the combing surf is at first difficult, because if the line of water breaks on you the sensation is like having your head adjusted playfully by an Isishman's shillalah. One must dive underneath the coming breaker, and rise up behind it. Once outside, the water is smooth, though much colder than nearer the shore, or, to speak more correctly, there are cold streaks in it which lie parallel with the beach. If one allows himself to sink gradually down he can easily feel how tremendous is the undertow, for his lower limbs will be drawn away. But this undercurrent does not affect a man swimming on the surface, and one can easily avoid it beyond the posts. It is glorious fun to ride in on the crest of a very big wave, and from its back watch the commotion and trouble among the bathers at its approach. Up rise the shrill shrieks of women and children like the cries of wild fowl and of sea-birds. The wave, rushing on, breaks a few feet from them, and instantly they are covered by the broken, seething foam, and one sees nothing save heads, covered by odious straw hats, bobbing up and down. As they emerge a stream of laughter ripples from the beach at some more than usually forlorn individual who evidently does not in the least know where he is, and is under the impression, probably, that he is floating out to sea, whereas he is standing in two feet of water; and his frantic efforts to save his life are inexpressibly laughable from the safe beach. Occasionally the tables are turned, and the bathers have the laugh on the quizzers, for a huge wave will come in, and before the latter have done laughing the insidious broken water will surge up to the upper part of the beach and give them all a good wetting.

As the swimmers and bathers come and throw themselves in unstudied attitudes upon the ribbed sea sand, deaf to the entreaties of the children to fill their pails, "only this once, please," the photographic fiend emerges from cover. "Be perfectly still, gentlemen, for a few minutes; only a few minutes, *if* you please." Comic facial expressions, indicative of terror, ensue from the funny men, while the handsome fellows, with broad shoulders and large arms, try to look unconcerned, as if they didn't know what the man was doing, or that the eyes of the fair ones of Long Branch were on them. "If that gentleman with the red mustache and goatee would stop talking for only a minute," pleads the wretch handling his cloth, "I think I could have a fine picture." The funny men all shake their fists at the auburn-bearded one, and the handsome men look annoyed. Impressed by the conviction that the man means to take us, everybody becomes stony and photographic for a space while one with moderate haste might tell a hundred, and then the photographer bows and departs with his artillery. In a day or two he will bring out and exhibit some atrocious picture, and all the friends of the martrys will gloat over the distorted features and squinting eyes with which the photograph abounds. They shriek with ecstasy over an unhappy individual whose mouth, under the combined influence of focusing and acids, has been stretched at an acute angle across his face, and reaches from ear to ear. L——, who is rather proud of his Roman nose, has no trace at all of that handsome feature; and S——, who is a rowing man and a Columbian likewise, and is remarkably good looking, presents the appearance of the pugilist who lost the fight. And the singular thing about it is that the worse the caricatures the more delighted the friends seem to be. This delight is not shared by the victims, especially by the talkative man with the goatee, who was taken just as he was making a remark to a neighbor, and whose face is ornamented with two chins and two open mouths, and consequently has a preternatural length.

After bathing comes lunch, and the Lelands have had the imprudence to make a special feature of this meal, forgetting that the appetite after a sea bath becomes wolfish, and requires little coaxing. But they lavish good things on this meal, and have stewed blackfish, broiled blue-fish or Spanish mackerel, clam chowder, stewed oysters, lobster salad, a roast meat of some sort, cold chickens, ham, &c., and plenty of fruit, with coffee, chocolate, or tea. There must be weeping and wailing down in the steward's office from 2 to 4 every day, for the consumption of good things at this stage of the day is something fearful. The stomach after it has been assaulted vigorously by rolling breakers possesses assimilating powers of hitherto unknown extent, and can perform feats in the way of digestion which will compare favorably with the performances of the Esquimaux. This appetite at lunch, however, does not dull the keen edge of appreciation for dinner, and it is only after dinner that the bather falls behind the non-bather in anything. After the last meal, a cigar and a stroll with a pleasant companion offer more charms to the swimmer than even the attractive parlors of the Ocean Hotel. He does not want to dance, feeling a pleasing languor over all his system which forbids any such exuberance of movement as the dance requires. The ladies manage to bathe and waltz too, but it is notorious that the latter does not tire a woman, who can undergo more fatigue in a ball-room than the most famous pedestrians, even including Weston and James Gordon Bennett. But the men are languid undeniably, and the languor is so suitable for a cigar that it inevitably leads to a Habana and a stroll.

GAR.

FATAL ELECTION AFFRAY IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 5.—At Falmouth, Ky., on Monday last, Gus Lightfoot shot and killed G. L. Abernethy, acting Town Marshal of that place. The people were excited at the Local Option election. Lightfoot met Rev. B. S. Robbins, a Local Option man, and, during a quarrel between them, Lightfoot drew a pistol and fired at Robbins, who knocked aside the pistol with a cane, but the ball struck Abernethy, who was approaching in line of duty to quell the disturbance. Lightfoot was arrested.

RHODE ISLAND STATE CONSTABLES.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 15.—Chief Constable Northrup to-day, announces the following Deputy State Constables: George W. Burlingame, of Warwick; James F. Wilson, of Pawtucket; Rev. A. B. Burdick, of Westerly; Samuel B. M. Read, of Providence; Jeremiah Peabody, of Newport; Nathaniel S. Greene, of Bristol. There is one vacancy.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 5.—A decree has been entered in the United States Circuit Court in the case of the Franklin Savings Fund Society vs. Cyrus Cadwallader, for the conveyance of all the real estate held by him or by others in trust for him, to the assignees in bankruptcy, and the conveyances are being prepared as rapidly as possible. It is expected they will be completed during the present week.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FORGERY IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—There is a good deal of excitement on 'Change to-day, caused by a report that Alexander Dorman & Co. had forged cotton warehouse receipts to the amount of $100,000 to $150,000, and that two or three banks of this city have been victimized to the extent of $40,000 or $50,000. Dorman and one or two other members of the firm have been arrested.

YACHTING AT WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

WINDSOR, Ontario, Aug. 5.—The yacht race between the Cora and Cuthbert was not decided today, the yachts having exceeded the specified time of seven hours. The Cuthbert came in fifteen minutes ahead.

WRECK OF A LUMBER VESSEL.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5.—The bark Nashwauk, Capt. Leblanc, of Arichat, lumber laden, from St. John, for Liverpool, went ashore on Sable Island July 28, and is a total wreck. The crew and cargo were saved.

DISASTER ON THE OHIO.

BURNING OF THE STEAM-BOAT PAT. ROGERS.

TWENTY PERSONS SUPPOSED TO HAVE PERISHED—A SPARK AMONG COTTON BALES THE CAUSE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—The telegraph operator at Aurora, Ind., reports that the steamer Pat. Rogers was burned this morning, one mile below Aurora, and about twenty lives lost, the victims being principally ladies.

LATER.—The particulars of the disaster to the steamer Pat. Rogers, near Aurora, Ind., are coming in slowly. From those already received it appears that several bales of cotton, which formed part of her cargo, caught fire about 5 o'clock this morning, it is supposed from sparks from the chimneys, and the boat was burned to the water's edge. Both the boat and cargo, the latter consisting of cattle, sheep, and hogs, besides cotton, are a total loss. The passenger register and all the books were destroyed. The boat was valued at $60,000, and was insured in Cincinnati for $32,000, and in Louisville for $5,000. The value of the cargo has not been ascertained.

The names of the lost, so far as ascertained, are: J. H. Stuart, and Mrs. Smith, of Madison, Ind.; W. C. Brown, of Cincinnati, son of H. W. Brown, of the Union Line Transportation Company; Charles H. Dittman, the pilot; Shirley Snyder, and Jacob Light, of the crew. The following persons are also missing, and are supposed to have been drowned: Charles Pezwiger, stoker; Miner Muntz, barber, and several lady passengers, whose names are unknown. Mrs. Tuttle and child, of Harrison, Ohio, were drowned.

ACCOUNT GIVEN BY THE ENGINEER.

Mr. Holmes, the engineer of the steamer Pat. Rogers, which was burned at Aurora, arrived in Cincinnati on the noon train, and was interviewed by a reporter of the Cincinnati *Times*. He gives the following account of the burning: It was just about 6 o'clock, when the steamer was opposite Loughery Creek, that flows into the Ohio River two miles below Aurora, that I noticed a bright light among some bales of cotton on the after part of the boat. I hastened to the spot and found the cotton burning rapidly, and beyond any possibility of being immediately extinguished. I hurried on deck and gave the alarm to the pilot, and told him to run the boat ashore. He had just turned her head to the shore when she became unmanageable. The pilot states that he could turn the wheel but the steamer would not answer to her helm. He thinks the tiller-rope had been cut. From this fact it is thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Another theory is, that one of the deck passengers while smoking dropped a spark from his pipe into the cotton. When the boat became unmanageable she drifted on the sand-bar, and there grounded. The flames instead of spreading along the lower deck, at once shot up to the cabin and pilot-house, and then swept across the hurricane deck. The passengers were all around, and the boats lowered, and many were carried ashore, but others in their fright jumped into the water, and those who were not drowned reached a safe landing-place, after drifting a long time with the current. There were nearly 100 people on board, but what proportion of this number is actually lost is not known at this time, as many of those reported missing were seen on shore after the disaster.

THE MISSING, SAVED, AND LOST.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 5.—The lost, missing, and casualties by the burning of the steamer Pat. Rogers, to-day, sum up at 9 o'clock to-night as follows:

MISSING.

Mr. Medden, of New-Orleans.
Charles Dittman, of Newtown, Ky.
J. R. Stewart, of Madison, Ind.
Shirley Snyder, of Cincinnati.
Jacob Light, of Cincinnati.
Mrs. Tuttle and child, of Cincinnati.
William C. Brown, of Cincinnati.

SAVED.

E. O. Ely, of Oswego, N. Y.
W. S. Kingsley, of Oneida, N. Y.
William Allison, of Cincinnati.
Miss Emma Roaden, of Louisville, badly burned about the head.
W. J. Duxton, of New-York.
Jno. W. Miller, of Louisville.
Wm. Barklone, of Portsmouth.
E. Groves, of Shelby County, Ky.
H. Stone, of North Carolina, burned.
Alex. D. Cunney, deck hand, of Newport, Ky., face burned.
Lewis Noble and son, Stapleton, Vevay, Ind.
D. M. White, Louisville.
H. Frost, Louisville.
C. F. Newell, Springfield, Mass.
Geo. C. Buchanan, Louisville.
Mrs. C. H. Och, Aurora, Ind.
J. H. Yellman, of Lexington, Ky.
George Mossmire, of Chicago, deck boy.
Fred. Medden, of New-Orleans, deck boy.
Mike Crahan, of Madison, Ind.
A. G. Crone, of Maysville, Ky.
Fred. Schute, of Carrolton, Ky., deck hand.
F. S. Wallace, of Cincinnati.
F. Myers, of Covington, Ky.
B. R. Pottinger, of New-Haven, Ky.
Raphael Sturgis, Hanover, Ind.
Mr. M. F. Eastman, Hanover, Ind.
Miss L. J. Williams, Louisville.
A. M. Perrine, Nashville.
Dr. H. H. Turpin, Washington City.
Mr. Tuttle, Cincinnati.
Theo. Bunnell, Patriot, Ind.
W. C. Jewett, Cincinnati.
G. A. Baker, Cincinnati.
R. J. Moore, Rosenwood, Ind.

THE LOST.

The following are known to be:
Jacob Gormer, of Madison, Ind.
Miss Lizzie Gormer, Madison, Ind.
Miss Erichenrock.
A German lady, not identified.
One child found floating on a mattress, dead, not identified.
Chas. Bessinger Striker.
J. R. Stewart, Madison.
Chas. Dittman, pilot, is thought to be drowned.
Jacob Munsebacher.
Rudolph Druker.

Eleven passengers and five of the crew cannot be found.

Later accounts report Prof. Plato and D. N. White, of Louisville, both to have been found.

Thirty-seven of the forty-five passengers saved came to Cincinnati, but some of the most seriously injured are cared for at Aurora. The citizens of that place are doing all they can for the distressed. To-morrow the river will be dragged to recover the bodies of the lost. River pirates in skiffs are hovering around the wreck picking up what they can.

The boat burned near the shore, the flames enveloping the shore side of the boat, and the passengers who jumped over on that side were nearly all lost, or badly burned. None who used life preservers are known to have been lost, and two ladies were saved without the use of them. Many sank by clinging to each other in the water.

The scene of the wreck is thirty miles below here by the river, and is above Loughery Creek, and a mile and a half below Aurora.

The fire was discovered about 4:40 A. M., a time when all the passengers were asleep. The crew seem to know little about it.

Heartlessness and heroism were displayed in awful contrast. The officers exerted themselves nobly to save the passengers. A man who claims to be the last to leave the boat says the last object he saw was a child, three years old, who was beyond his reach. It was alone, naked, dancing with pain and shouting and crying as the flames burned it.

Not one of six small children aboard was saved. Two men were brought ashore dead.

Four women who were afterward saved stood on the hurricane deck, where they shouted till hoarse imploring a river pirate on the Kentucky shore to come over and help, but he refused. A brave man came down the river later barely in time to save them at his own great peril.

One young man—Robert Moore—says a woman came to him with a child and begged him to save them. He threw a mattress in the river and told her to jump upon it. Half a dozen men seized the mattress, and the woman rushed away half frantic and bewildered. Moore lost sight of her, and thinks she was burned with the boat.

Capt. David says the officers were awakened promptly, and ran at once to the rooms of the passengers and tried to save them.

The following are the insurances on the boat against fire: Ætna, $3,000; American, $3,500; Farmers', Kenton, Louisville, and Merchants', $2,500 each; Commercial, Eureka, and National, $5,000 each; Enterprise, $6,000; total, $37,500.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—1 A. M.—Clear weather has prevailed over New-England, with north and east winds. The barometer has fallen over the Middle States and the lake region, with north-east to south-east winds and generally clear weather, except increasing cloudiness over Lake Erie, with rain in Toledo and over the upper lake region, with fresh and brisk north-east to south-east winds, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas. High temperature has been reported from Iowa and Nebraska southward to the Gulf. The rivers have fallen at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Nashville, and St. Paul.

PROBABILITIES.

In New-England the pressure will diminish, with north-east to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and a light rise of temperature.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, east to south winds, partly cloudy weather, and over the latter and western portions of the former rain areas.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States lower barometer, rising temperature, east to south winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, lower barometer, higher temperature, south-west to south-east winds, and rain areas.

For the upper Lake region and the upper Mississippi valley higher temperature, south-east to north-east winds, generally cloudy weather and rain areas.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	72°	63°	3:30 P. M.	84°	82°
6 A. M.	69°	62°	6 P. M.	79°	77°
9 A. M.	73°	68°	9 P. M.	75°	71°
12 M.	77°	76°	12 P. M.	71°	69°

Average temperature yesterday..........71°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........75°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $287,000.

Secretary Bristow returned to Washington yesterday morning.

Secretary Belknap will leave Washington on Friday for New-London, Conn., where his family is staying.

Stillman Rise, of Green, Me., was killed on Tuesday by being thrown from his wagon. His body was found by the roadside.

The ship Saint Peter, now at Fortress Monroe, Va., encountered heavy weather off Cape Horn, and lost her main topgallant mast and upper yards.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad left Omaha, Neb., yesterday, for the West, to make their annual inspection of the road.

The sum of $400, conscience money, was received at the Treasury yesterday in a letter post-marked Washington, D. C., and stating that the money belongs to the internal revenue.

George Bergner, proprietor of the *Evening Telegraph*, of Harrisburg, Penn., and Postmaster of that city, died yesterday afternoon, after several weeks' illness.

The case of Daniel Kelly and Henry Freeman, the latter a negro, charged with the murder of Benj. F. Young, of North Andover, at Danversport, on the night of July 4, has been sent to the Grand Jury.

Mrs. E. W. K. Groton, widow of the late Judge Nathaniel Groton, of Boston, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. The cause of death was probably disease of the heart. She leaves one daughter, the wife of Hon. F. O. J. Smith, of Portland, Me.

THE SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 5.—The United States steamer Dispatch, with the Congressional Naval Committee on board, passed up this morning, and spent the day at the Norfolk Navy-yard. She reached here at 4 P. M., and the party spent a couple of hours in visiting the Fort, after which they sailed for Philadelphia.

STRIKE OF IRON WORKERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 5.—The few employes of the Vulcan Iron Works who kept at work were yesterday influenced or intimidated into joining the strikers, and the works are entirely idle. The strikers, at a meeting in Dana's Grove to-day, resolved to hold out against the reduction. The company promise protection to any who may be willing to return to work, and have advertised for men, promising steady work.

A CONSEQUENCE OF THE SPRAGUE FAILURE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5.—The managers of the Franklin Institution for Savings, which was crippled last Fall by the Sprague failure, have decided to allow the institution to go into the hands of a receiver, and be closed up. Complications arising from the death of Edwin Hoyt, in New-York, have precipitated this result.

RUN OVER BY A TRAIN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—About 6 o'clock this morning a stranger, supposed from letters on his person to be D. M. Carter, of Round Head, Harding County, Ohio, was run over by an eastern-bound Lake Shore and Michigan Southern passenger train near Limestone Hill, West Seneca, and was instantly killed.

CRICKET IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 5.—To-day twelve cricketers, to represent the United States at the Halifax tournament, played a game with a picked twelve from Halifax. The game was finely contested and exhibited good batting and fielding. It was won by the Halifax team by a score of 196 to 173.

THE COAL MINING PROSPECTS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 5.—The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company resumed work at all their collieries yesterday, having been idle from the 11th July. Business prospects are much brighter in this section.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. DISRAELI ON THE STRIFE BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—During the discussion of the Public Worship Regulation bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli, referring to the strife between Church and State on the Continent, expressed the conviction that, however tranquil might be the general state of Europe, there were agencies at work preparing a period of great disturbance.

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AGAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The House of Commons has receded from its amendment to the Public Worship Regulation bill, which was thrown out by the House of Lords, and the bill may now be considered passed.

PARLIAMENT TO BE PROROGUED TO-MORROW.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The *Times* announces that Parliament will be prorogued to-morrow.

FRANCE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY AFTER VOTING THE BUDGET.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Assembly to-day voted the entire budget, and President Buffet declared the session closed.

THE LEFT DEMANDING A GENERAL ELECTION.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—A meeting of the Deputies of the Left was held to-day, at which it was resolved to agitate in favor of a general election, for the reason that the present Government is anti-Republican, and does not represent the country.

The Legitimists, on the other hand, threaten to renew their intrigues for the Monarchy.

SPAIN.

TWO GERMAN MEN-OF-WAR TO SAIL AUG. 8 FOR SPAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The German men-of-war Nautilus and Albatross will sail for Spain on the 8th inst.

CUBA.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE CASINO.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—Señor Zulueta has been re-elected President of the Casino, Manuel Calvo has been elected Vice President.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

OBJECT AND RESULTS OF THE RECENT CONFERENCE OF MANAGERS AT SARATOGA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—The Secretary of the recent conference at Saratoga of the managers of the trunk lines and Western railroads gives some interesting information in regard to the meeting. He says the meeting was for the purpose of fully discussing all matters of general importance tending to the advancement of railroad interests. The principal subject which engaged the attention of the officials was the adopting of some general co-operative plan by which the freight and passenger rates agreed upon between common or competive points could be maintained, and also stop the present nefarious practice of paying rebates or drawbacks on freight shipments, and commissions to ticket-sellers. The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted at the conference:

First—Any Western road may keep an agent in any Eastern city, provided that such agent shall not be a building or contracting agent, and shall be under the supervision of the Trunk Line Commissioners in respect to the maintenance of rates.

Second—Rates on freights between common competitive points, east bound, are to be established by the Commissioners, and the rates both ways shall be divided between the lines carrying the trade on such basis as they may agree upon.

Third—Questions arising out of rates for freight by rail and on the lakes are to be determined by the Eastern and Western Commissioners jointly; the plan to be agreed upon by a majority of each commission, recognizing obligations under existing contracts between trunk lines and their organized steam-boat connection on the lakes, but giving the best practicable protection to all rail lines.

Fourth—Commissioners at the several Western railroad centres are to be nominated by the respective competing lines, but to be approved by all parties to the agreement. The Commissioners will be located in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, and at such other points as the Western lines may hereafter choose.

The Commissioners for Cleveland and Toledo are to be appointed by lines centring at those points. An agreement is being drawn up to be signed by all the Western roads in the interest. With the exception of specific matters passed upon above, the present contract between the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads will form the basis of agreement. The several fast freight, dispatch, and colored lines were directed to stop buying or presenting paid tickets to any of their patrons. There are two Bureaus of Commissioners—one Eastern and Western Bureau. The Commissioners are to be located in the respective cities named. The Eastern Bureau, representing the trunk lines, is composed of Hon. Wm. Dennison, of Columbus; Hon. T. S. Jewett, of Philadelphia, and B. W. Blanchard, of New-York. The following are the Commissioners of the Western Bureau: L. M. Hubby, of Cleveland; Gen. George B. Wright, of Columbus; Warren Colburn, of Toledo; M. Drummond, of Chicago; L. N. Andrews, of Indianapolis; Samuel Gill, of Louisville, and J. H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis.

ROBBERIES BY RIVER PIRATES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Several suburban residences hereabouts have recently been robbed. Last night two on the South road were entered by burglars and robbed of $1,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. The robbers are no doubt river pirates. There appear to be six of them, and they are on board of a small sail-boat. Other places along the river have also been robbed.

VISITORS AT THE SUMMER RESORTS.

Among the recent arrivals at the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, are the following: Gen. E. Phinny and wife, Scranton; J. L. Sackett and wife, Stamford; J. L. Kitchell, and wife, Miss J. Gain, Miss Nelly Kitchell, T. W. Coleman, Everett House, A. C. Coleman, Everett House, New-York; H. D. Hawkins and wife, R. H. Hawkins, H. C. Hawkins, M. Van Antwerp and wife, Miss S. Van Antwerp, Miss J. Van Antwerp, Albany; G. N. Paullin and daughter, Mrs. S. Edson, Miss K. Farson, Philadelphia; Ira Tripp and wife, A. Browne, Scranton; W. Lowry, Lexington; J. A. Lowry, New-York; George A. Pearsall and wife, Brooklyn; J. G. Foster, S. J. Hegeman, N. W. Groendyke, Miss Groendyke, Mrs. Courtright, New-York; A. T. Coffin, Peekskill; Hon. N. Holmes Odell, Tarrytown; Rev. N. Woodside, Brooklyn; Samuel Woodside, Miss Emma McDonough, Cincinnati; Dr. E. B. Woolverson and wife, Marlton; H. Friedlander, New-York; B. F. Lee, Trenton; J. M. Skinner, Richmond; Isaac Parker, New-York; C. H. Gillespie, Orange; T. Clapp and wife, Pittsfield; A. D. B. Meade, United States Army; A. L. Albro, Robert Payne, W. M. Elias, New-York.

Among the permanent guests of the Lake Memphremagog House, Newport, Vt., are Jay Gould and family; Hon. Edwards Pierrepont and family, Wm. M. Evarts and family, John C. Jackson and family, Dr. C. M. Allen and family, John L. Riker and family, Wm. Heath, of New-York.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

This lady, says the Boston *Transcript*, who went passenger on board the Cunard steamer Parthia, which sailed hence July 11 for Liverpool, intending to visit some of the leading educational establishments of Europe, when two days out was taken violently sick. The ship's surgeon had her conveyed on deck, for the weather was very fine, hoping that fresh air would benefit her, but without effect. She died in a few minutes after she reached the deck.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

It is proposed to appoint a Minister of Education in Great Britain.

A proposition to abolish music in the public schools of Poughkeepsie appears to meet with very strong opposition from the local press.

Out of our total population of ten years old and over, of 28,238,945, there are reported as illiterate 5,658,144. Of these 3,054,256 are females.

At the recent Commencement of Union College, New-York, the degree of LL. D. was conferred on Judge Gilbert M. Speir and Judge H. C. Van Vorst, both of the Superior Court of New-York.

A young lady recently graduated from the Salem Normal School at the head of her class who had supported herself the two years she was there by work at the sewing-machine.

In 1845 there were five literary colleges in this State. Now there are twenty-two, five of which are devoted exclusively to the education of females, and recently Cornell University has opened its doors for their admission.

Since 1845, by acts of State legislation, appropriations for the support of the common schools of this State have increased from $1,106,697 to $10,416,588. In 1847 County Teachers' Institutes were made free to all who enlist as teachers, and now have an annual attendance of about 10,000.

John R. Buchtel, who has contributed largely for the college located at Akron, Summit County, Ohio, in honor of whom it was named, offered to give $20,000 to endow two Professorships to be filled by women, provided the Universalist women would raise a similar sum for the purpose. They have succeeded, and he has placed the sum he pledged into the hands of the Trustees.

In 1848 Syracuse had 10 schools, 24 teachers, a school population of 4,087, and school property to the value of $30,000. She may now, with commendable pride, speak of her seventeen magnificent school buildings, valued at $687,000—of her school population of 16,180, and of her 180 competent teachers. The Central Library, which was established in 1851, and then numbered 179 volumes, has, like the schools, been carefully fostered until it now numbers 12,423 volumes, from which 36,010 loans were made to the reading populace of the city last year.

The officers of the New-York State Teachers' Association elected for the ensuing year are: President, Henry R. Sanford, of Middletown; Vice Presidents—James P. Harrington, of Utica; Misses Minnie F. Metcalf, of Randolph; C. F. Pasler, of Dansville, and Anne M. Lines; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. James Cruikshank, of Brooklyn; Recording Secretary, O. B. Brice, of Binghamton; Assistant Recording Secretary, David Beattie, of Troy; Treasurer, David J. Pratt, of Albany. The association adjourned to meet at Fredonia next year.

The total school population of the thirty-four States reporting was 12,740,751; that of the seven Territories being 88,097, and the grand total 12,828,847. The enrollment in the thirty-four States reporting was 7,327,415; in the seven Territories, 52,241; total, 7,379,656. The average attendance in the twenty-eight States reporting was 4,081,569; in four Territories, 28,956; total, 4,110,525. The number not registered in the thirty-four States reporting was 4,569,127; in six Territories, 39,676; total, 4,608,803. The number attending private elementary schools in the eighteen States reporting in full was 356,691; in five Territories, 7,592; total, 364,283. The number of teachers reported in the thirty-three States was 216,062; in seven Territories, 1,177; total, 217,239.

Hon. A. P. Searle, Arkadelphia, Ark., Superintendent of the Eighth Judicial District (comprising seven counties) of the State of Arkansas, says: "There is a marked change in the people of these mountain countries during the last two or three years in regard to schools. Until 1868 free schools were almost unknown. They are now established in every county of the district, and the interest manifested by the people is far beyond my most sanguine expectations. They have raised funds to carry on schools, and in some of the more remote portions of the district, where the population is not sufficient to maintain a school, children travel several miles, carrying provisions with them, and return at the end of the week. The scholastic population of the district is 17,639. Of this number about 15,000 attend schools. The attendance in 1872 was double that of 1871. The number of teachers is 323. One of the greatest difficulties encountered in the organization of schools is the distinction that is made between white and colored children.

Dr. Nathan Allen says that instead of educing drawing out and training all the mental faculties in their natural order and in harmony, each in proportion to its nature or importance, the memory is almost the only faculty appealed to in every stage of education; and this is so crammed and so stuffed that frequently but little of the knowledge obtained can be used advantageously. Instead of developing the observing faculties by "object teaching," appealing to the senses of sight and hearing, those two great avenues of knowledge, or giving much instruction orally, we require the scholar to spend most of his time in studying and poring over books, mere books. The mind is treated as a kind of general receptacle, into which knowledge almost indiscriminately must be poured, yes, forced, without making that knowledge one's own, or creating that self-reliance which is indispensable to its proper use. In this way the brain does not work so naturally or healthily as it ought, and a vast amount of time, labor, and expense is wasted—nay, worse than wasted. From this forced and unnatural process there often results, not only a want of harmony and complete development of all parts of the brain, but an excessive development of the nervous temperament, and not unfrequently an irritability and morbidness which are hard to bear and difficult to overcome. And not unfrequently it ends in a permanent disease of the brain, or confinement in a lunatic asylum.

Meetings of County Teachers' Institutes are announced as follows:

County.	Place.	Date.
Allegany	Angelica	Aug. 17
Broome	Binghamton	Sept. 14
Cattaraugus	Salamanca	Aug. 10
Cayuga	Cato	Sept. 14
Chautauqua	Jamestown	Aug. 17
Chenango	Oxford	Aug. 17
Clinton	Plattsburg	Aug. 18
Columbia	Philmont	Aug. 17
Cortland	Homer	Oct. 12
Delaware	Delhi	Sept. 14
Erie	Springville	Aug. 31
Fulton	Gloversville	Aug. 24
Genesee	Batavia	Oct. 12
Herkimer	Herkimer	Sept. 14
Jefferson	Watertown	Aug. 31
Lewis	Martinsburg	Sept. 28
Madison	Morrisville	Sept. 14
Monroe	Brockport	Oct. 12
Montgomery	Fort Plain	Oct. 12
Niagara	Lockport	Aug. 17
Oneida	Rome	Oct. 12
Onondaga	Fayetteville	Sept. 14
Ontario	Canandaigua	Oct. 26
Orleans	Albion	Oct. 12
Oswego	Fulton	Aug. 31
Otsego	Cooperstown	Aug. 31
Putnam	Cold Spring	Nov. 9
Rensselaer	Berlin	Aug. 31
Saratoga	Ballston	Aug. 17
Schenectady	Schenectady	Oct. 12
Schoharie	Cobleskill	Sept. 28
Schuyler	Watkins	Sept. 28
Seneca	Ovid	Sept. 14
Steuben	Bath	Oct. 26
Suffolk	Riverhead	Aug. 31
Sullivan	Liberty	Aug. 31
Tioga	Candor	Aug. 24
Tompkins	Ithaca	Aug. 31
Ulster	Kingston	Aug. 17
Warren	Warrensburg	Sept. 28
Washington	Middle Granville	Sept. 28
Wayne	Newark	Sept. 14
Wyoming	Pike and Wyoming	Oct. 12
Yates	Penn Yan	Sept. 28

The Mobile *Watchman* has the following on "compulsory education": "The unscrupulous manner in which everything emanating from the Republican Party, and particularly the colored portion of it, is misrepresented and falsified by the Democratic press and politicians, compels us to stop and refute their malicious assertions. The idea of compulsory education, as advanced by the Republicans, has been twisted so as to make it appear that the white children should be compelled to go to the same school with colored children. This is not the idea advanced or intended to be. We insist that the head of every family, or those having control of children, should be compelled to educate them in some way; that they should be forced to send their children to some school so many weeks in the year until the child has, at least, obtained a good English education. We care not whether the child be sent to a select or public school. That is a mere matter of taste, or economy, with the parent or guardian. The nation is entitled to all of the talents that God gives to every child, and an education vastly accelerates the usefulness of a child when it reaches the years of maturity. We repeat, then, that compulsory education is all essential, and no parent is justified in refusing to educate his child. If too poor to send the child to a paying school, then let it be sent to the free school. The idea of color is mere [illegible] to catch the votes of ignorant whites by appealing to their prejudices. As to the white population, there are about one in every eighteen over the age of twenty-one years, in the State of Alabama, who cannot read or write, while among the colored people the percentage is far greater, from the fact that until within the last few years no colored person was allowed to receive an education, however much it may have been desired. Now with compulsory education, this evil, as to both races, can be remedied in a few years, and its necessity become so palpable as to continue it for all time."

In England, for the year ending the 31st of March, 1873, the total amount expended by the Education Department was £1,172,786, of which £106,889 must be deducted for administration, and £19,230 for organization of districts—making the total amount of the grants £1,046,677, of which sum the grants to the schools in connection with the Church of England were £757,859, or more than three-fourths of the total amount. The British and Foreign School Society's schools earned £143,512; the Wesleyans, £71,958; the Roman Catholics, £58,928; board schools, £14,287; and parish union schools, £129. The Church of England has built 315 new schools during the year; the British and Foreign Society, 15; the Wesleyans, 2; and the Roman Catholics, 6. Churchmen subscribed for the purpose of school building, £347,580; the British and Foreign Society, £11,622; the Wesleyans, £2,460, and the Roman Catholics, £11,832. Between 1839 and December, 1873, the following results have been obtained. Of schools built there have been: Church of England, 4,888, at a cost to subscribers of £3,932,745; British, 295, at a cost to subscribers of £231,656; Wesleyan, 138, at a cost to subscribers of £154,402; Roman Catholic, 73, at a cost to subscribers of £111,483. And providing accommodation for: In Church schools, 994,251 children; in British, 81,152 children; in Wesleyan, 47,340 children; in Roman Catholic, 27,759 children. The total number of children for whom accommodation at the established rate is provided is 2,582,549, of which the Church finds space for 1,751,697; the Dissenting bodies of all classes, 543,558; the Roman Catholics, 162,236; school boards, 125,058. The average salaries of teachers are:

	Masters.	Mistresses.	Infants' Mistresses.
Church	£98 14 11	£61 8 2	£59 4 7
British and Wesleyan	120 14 10	70 12 3	66 18 4
Roman Catholic	92 15 11	57 5 2	55 10 6
School Board	107 2 7	68 17 8	63 1 4

In an article on the common schools of Germany, in the *National Teacher*, Columbus, Ohio, Prof. Young says, that German common schoolhouses, out of cities, are generally better than the American school buildings of the same class. In the cities, while there are few school buildings as fine as our best, the average city school-houses are quite as substantial and fit for their purposes as those in the United States. In fine maps, charts, school apparatus, &c., the German schools are generally behind American; but every German school has its cheap maps and simple apparatus, and use them vastly more than is done in America. In Germany a handsome common-school play-ground is never seen. Boys usually play in the streets, and girls in little courts where they are crowded thick as bees. German school-books are immensely inferior to American. Every German teacher must be a person of considerable breadth and some depth of culture. The common schools are under the direct control of a "superior school council." This council consists of a President and seven "ordinary" six "extraordinary" members, employs a secretary and two assistants, four auditors, three recorders, one chief clerk, four assistants, and two ushers, and is furnished with buildings comprising thirty rooms, adapted and devoted to its business. These councilors hold their appointments directly from the executive, and during competency and good conduct. Two of the councilors are jurists, one a physician, the others practical school men; the chief auditor is a financier, and the chief recorder an archivist. It is noteworthy that these persons have been thoroughly educated for their specialties and have become skilled in them, and are then put into this Educational Board in view of their adaptation for the special as well as general duties of such a board. A comparison between the fitness of these men for their duties and the fitness of the average American "committee man" for his duties is unnecessary. School attendance is compulsory; every child enters at seven, and remains at least eight years at school without intermission. Hence all children in the land of the same age will be learning the same things in the same order, by the same or very similar methods, and with precisely the same ends in view. These same things, by very reason of the sameness, are pretty well taught. But scarcely anything else is taught, and there is accordingly little aspiration, expectation or possibility of learning anything else. Another writer, Dr. Douai, adds that the German elementary schools of the present day are inferior to those of twenty years ago.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE CITY OF HANNIBAL, MO., SUED FOR $400,000 RAILROAD STOCK AND INTEREST FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

The St. Louis *Times* of the 2d inst. says: "John N. A. Griswold, of Rhode Island, commenced proceedings in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, against the City of Hannibal, Mo. The petition states that on the 27th of February, 1857, the defendant was authorized by an amended charter, approved Feb. 17, 1857, to subscribe for and take stock in any railroad terminating in the city, or on the opposite bank of the Mississippi River, in Illinois, on the condition that before such subscription should be valid it should be ratified by a majority of the tax-payers of said city at a special election; that in pursuance thereof the defendant did, on the 1st day of January, 1858, take stock in the Pike County Railroad, which road terminated on the opposite bank of the Mississippi River. That said subscription was duly ratified on the 1st of March, 1858; that a bond for $100,000 was issued and sold; that it was subsequently purchased by the plaintiff, and the defendant has paid neither principal nor interest; therefore the plaintiff prays judgment for $100,000, with interest from the 1st of April, 1874, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and for the amount of the interest coupons, with interest thereon from the times they become due at the rate of six per cent., and for damages and costs. On the 1st of April, 1858, three other bonds, each in amount $100,000, were issued on the same conditions; these are held by the plaintiff, and are still unpaid, for which he also asks judgment."

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

The celebrated verdict of "Not guilty, but don't do it again," has been rivalled if not surpassed by the finding of a jury lately at the Nottingham assizes, England. The case was an indictment for obtaining money under false pretences, the prisoner, William Cowlenshaw, being charged with falsely pretending that he was a certificated schoolmaster. It was proved that he had answered in person an advertisement for a certificated schoolmaster for certain schools at Bingham, that he had stated his name to be Woodward, and said that he had been trained at Saltley and had passed ninety-six scholars. In order to have done this he must have been a certificated schoolmaster. He subsequently sent a copy of testimonials, which turned out to be false. He was then engaged as a schoolmaster until March, was paid sums of money amounting to about £24, and entered into an agreement for a permanent schoolmastership at £60 per annum, with half the Government grant and a house and garden. After communication with the Education Department, it turned out that the name of Samuel Woodward assumed by the prisoner was that of a schoolmaster since dead, under whom he had served as an assistant. The case having been summed up to them, the jury, after consideration, said: "We find he has done wrong, but we recommend him to mercy." The Judge wished to know whether they found the prisoner guilty or not guilty, and "the jury were understood to say that they found him not guilty, but recommended him to mercy." This verdict was, it appears, received with "some laughter;" and his Lordship, after having explained to the jury that a recommendation to mercy was an unnecessary appendage to an acquittal, they retired from the court to consider this explanation. In an incredibly short time they had mastered it, and returned into court with a verdict of not guilty.

SHIPPING DRYGOODS BY CANAL.

The Buffalo *Express* of the 3d instant says: "It was stated in an article in the *Express* some time since relative to the Baxter line of canal steamers that the quick trips made by these boats was expected to attract to them a class of up-freight that had abandoned the canal for the railroads many years ago. It appears this expectation has already begun to be realized. The Baxter steamer City of New-York, which arrived in port Friday evening, brought up some eighty odd packages or eighteen tons of dry goods for Messrs. Barnes, Bancroft & Co., of this city. This is doubtless the first consignment of dry goods that has been shipped through the Erie Canal for many years, but we hope it is the pioneer of a growing business in that line. The City of New-York had considerable way freight to deliver along the canal as she came up, but the trip was made in about the usual time, five to six days. Mr. Edward Gallagher, the agent of the line of canal steamers here, had provided the City of New-York with a load of corn, which, it was intended, would be loaded, and the steamer start on her return trip for New-York Saturday night."

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

THE APPROACHING EXHIBITION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS —THE DATE OF OPENING AND THE ADMISSION FEES.

It seems strange that the pre-eminent fitness of New-York for great industrial exhibitions was not sooner recognized. The American Institute has indeed held its annual fairs for a long period, (the coming one is the forty-third,) but it is only within the last five years that it has appreciated the fact that it enjoyed a practical monopoly of giving competitive displays of home inventions and industries to the immense transient and fixed population of this great centre of capital and trade. But once appreciated, it was utilized, and then it appeared that hundreds of thousands of people were anxious to see what their own countrymen had done to transfer labor from hands of flesh to hands of iron by making workmen of the elements, or to see the processes by which were produced the comforts they daily enjoyed. To the spectator these exhibitions furnish an endless fund of wonderment and pleasure. And exhibitors come in crowds because of the auspicious opportunity of offering their wares to capitalists seeking the new and useful for investment, to merchants ever anxious to place in stock attractive novelties, and to the consumers, who come here in great crowds. It is at once a good advertisement and a good show; and so the American Institute has prospered in the recent past, and is likely to prosper in the future. At least everything bids fair for the exhibition, which will be formally opened to the public at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, the 9th day of September, and will continue until Saturday, the 14th of November. The general features of the exhibition are well known from past exhibitions, and have been previously alluded to. But the coming fair will be distinguished from its predecessors by the multitude of leading industrial operations which will be carried on in the building, and by the unusually large exhibition of machinery in motion—moved by a 200-horse power Howard safety boiler—the entries for which already surpass those for any previous year; and, with a view to rendering prominent the exhibition of sole leather, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz offers three special premiums of gold medals, viz.: For the best hemlock sole, the Lee medal: for the best oak sole, the Lorillard medal, and for the best union sole, the A. J. Schultz medal. The samples in each case must be of the "whole tannage"—that is, they must be fair specimens of the exhibitors' average product, and not a few exceptionally thick and well tanned sides. In connection with the display of leather which will be thus excited, the managers are making arrangements for a complete display of shoe and leather machinery, with shoe teams in operation. And to make the exhibition in general surpass previous ones, if possible, an increased number of premiums will be offered, and not a decreased number as has been erroneously stated. The increase is obtained not by enlarging the number of medals in any old class, but by offering prizes in new branches of competition. Beginning with the humblest, the "Co-operator's Diploma" will be awarded for the first time at the coming exhibition by the Board of Managers to any employés who, by their skill, have added to the attractiveness of the display. Next highest in the list of new prizes is the "Diploma of Continued Excellence," which, as its name implies, will only be granted to some article which has won the American Institute medal for excellence, and has since sustained its reputation. Of a similar character is the "Diploma for Maintained Superiority." Still ascending comes the "Medal of Taste," which may only be awarded by an affirmative vote of ten members of the Board of Managers upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges. Any article classed under paintings, engravings, photographs, or sculpture, may compete for it, and it is designed to reward marked improvement combined with novelty in form, color, or proportions. The highest of all the new awards is the gold "Medal of Progress." This medal is to be awarded only to the discoverer or inventor of a machine, product, or process, on exhibition, which shall be adjudged so important as to make a decided advance and great improvement, and be satisfactorily shown to be a discovery or invention of the first order of importance and value in science or the industrial arts. The conditions of its award are so very stringent as to make it doubtful whether it can be won. First, three judges must make a report certifying that the competing article satisfies the above conditions, and estimating its value compared with other machines or processes for the same purpose. Then this report must be approved by ten managers, and the final test is its passing a two-thirds vote of the Board of Direction. The above awards are, of course, in addition to the usual awards of silver and bronze medals and diplomas.

The floor of the immense exhibition-room will be arranged in a very different manner from last year. It will be divided into oblong quarters by broad aisles crossing each other at right angles, and these quarters will be halved by smaller aisles passing through them lengthwise. At the intersection of the main aisles at the centre of the floor a very large ornamental fountain will be in operation, and will prove a striking object on entering the exhibition. As the visitor passes in he will find on his right the "Department of the Dwelling," including apparatus for warming and cooling rooms, and for furnishing, cooking, ornamenting, and building. Passing on between the candy stand on the right and the fountain on the left he comes to a second quarter. At its left-hand corner music will be discoursed under the direction of Mr. Wm. Keating, who furnished it last year. The remainder of this quarter will be occupied by the "Department of Agriculture and Horticulture." Here will be found the plants, flowers, and grains, and the machines by which they are cultivated; also, the products of the dairy, and such live animals as may be admitted. Passing on to a third quarter, situated opposite the last, and occupying with it that half of the room beyond the fountain and opposite the entrance, the visitor will find it occupied by the soda fountain and the "Department of Dress and Handicraft." Here will be found clothing for all ages and sexes, the cloth from which it is manufactured and the hand implements used in making it; also jewelry, with many fashionable nicknacks. Opposite the two quarters last described, and occupying the whole end of the room, will be the "Department of Engines and Machinery" and the "Department of Intercommunication." The last includes locomotive engines and cars, steam-boats, carriages, telegraphs, fire-engines, and implements for expediting trade. The other of the two departments includes stationary engines, pumping machines, machines for working metals and woods, for preparing tissues and leather, and for grinding grains. Proceeding on our circuit of the room we come to the fourth quarter, on the left-hand entrance. The space nearest the door is devoted to the "Department of Fine Arts and Education." Here will be exhibited paintings, engravings, photographs, statuary, musical instruments, specimens of printing and binding, and philosophical instruments. The centre of this quarter will be given to such specimens of the Department of Intercommunication as are crowded from the position given to it elsewhere. Its right hand corner is given to Miss Griffin, the sculptress, and its left to the "Department of Chemistry and Mineralogy." This last head includes soaps, acids, alkalies, paints, preparations of india-rubber, and other articles which can only be classed under the miscellany of an *et cetera*. This only describes the exhibition on the main floor of the Rink. There is yet much space around the sides which on the plan is still marked "neutral," and is presumably left to be filled according to the exigencies of the last moments. The various departments have been somewhat particularly given because they form the new and completer classification of the Institute. It will be noticed that they are seven in number. Each is also subdivided into seven groups, which, for the purposes of brevity have only been hinted at.

It has been said that the building will not be opened to the public until the 9th of September. But the great labor of arranging the heavy machinery and the multitude of smaller articles necessitated opening it to exhibitors considerably before that time. The work of placing the machinery will begin within a fortnight, and for this purpose the buildings on Second avenue will be opened on Aug. 17. But the opening of the buildings on Third avenue and Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets for the reception of goods and small articles, is delayed to the 31st of August. The entrance fee for all goods entered for competition is $7 if made before the day of opening to the public. After that it will be $10. Entrances for exhibition must pay $15 each. And with a view to the safety of the public, no article compounded of unknown ingredients, and no very explosive or inflammable substances will be allowed to be exhibited. It also deserves to be noted that a special officer has in charge all goods not accompanied by an exhibitor. Any one at a great distance wishing to make an entry, but also wishing to avoid the expense of a trip to the City, needs, therefore, only to consign the goods to the General Superintendent, and to send to him a check for $20 to pay expenses. Then he may rest assured that his goods will be placed in as favorable a position as though he were personally present, and that they will be returned to him freight free.

MORE DOG AND MAN FIGHTING.

The habit which prevails in the coal districts, of distracting thought by light amusements, says an English paper, is one which should be kept within proper limits, and the substitution of amusement for serious business can hardly be justified. A case tried at the Staffordshire Quarter Sessions on Friday gives painful evidence of a tendency to this weakness. Two dog-fanciers, it seems, had matched their dogs to fight, but the obstinate brutes, when confronted, positively declined to tear each other in pieces. A little firmness, a little judicious severity, in the part of their owners would, no doubt, have had the happy result of drawing out the latent intelligence of the dogs, and the fight, upon which, probably, many wagers depended, would have come off satisfactorily; but, owing to mismanagement of some kind, the brutes insisted on playing with each other instead of fighting. Trifling was the order of the day, and speedily extended from the dogs to the spectators; accordingly the two dog-fanciers set to work "worrying" each other. The spectacle must have been highly diverting, but it ended in legal proceedings, owing to one dog-fancier unfortunately severely biting the other dog-fancier. Of course no jury would lend themselves to be instruments for punishing what after all was a mere ebullition of levity, arising out of the misconduct of two ignorant dogs, and although, as the Chairman pointed out, the prisoner had admitted his guilt by paying money on account of the injury, they acquitted him. At the same time, it is a sport that should be indulged in with moderation.

SPIRITUALISTS' CAMP-MEETING.

PROCEEDINGS AT SILVER LAKE, PLYMPTON —SUNDAY SERVICES.

The camp-meeting of the Spiritualists at Silver Lake, Plympton, this year, has not been thus far, says the Boston *Herald* of the 3d inst., attended so well as in previous years. The present meeting was begun two weeks ago, and since then the attendance has not on any week day exceeded 600 people, of which number hardly more than three-fourths are permanently located. The drawbacks during the week are, however, made up by the attendance on Sundays, and yesterday, in this respect, was no exception to the rule, when as many as 8,000 persons were present. This attendance, yesterday, was undoubtedly due in a measure to statements made during the week in effect that Victoria Woodhull was expected. The trains to the grounds from various towns on the Old Colony Railroad, during the entire day, were large and well filled. The train from this city at 8:20 A. M. brought ten car-loads, and the express, about an hour later, fifteen cars; and at about the same time a train of nine car-loads from Fall River and other towns in the vicinity of the latter place also arrived. To these was added another train from this city in the afternoon. The day was all that could be desired, the little rain that fell in the afternoon not at all interfering with the services or the programme laid out by those who came for pleasure, instead of listening to the addresses. The behavior of the vast crowd was good, and the officers on the ground were not overworked. The interest manifested in the services was not what might have been expected, more than one-half of those present spending their time in either promenading, social chat, in which ice-cream figured conspicuously, or in a pleasant sail on the lake. The services during the day were conducted by Rev. H. B. Storrs, and consisted of addresses by Mr. E. H. Hayward, editor of the *World*, on the subject of "Spiritual Aspects of Property," in the morning; Dr. Dio Lewis on the recent temperance movement, and brief remarks by Mr. Dale and Prof. Gardner, in the afternoon. The remarks of Mr. Hayward and Dr. Lewis were in substance from addresses which have been delivered by them several times in this City, and need no repetition. The only reference made to the Beecher-Tilton scandal was by Mr. Hayward, who, in speaking of newspapers, said "that the public could not expect to get the truth from the present investigation of the scandal, as the press was doing all it could to screen one of the clergymen interested."

Mr. Dale spoke of the work of the Liberal Tract Society, formed in 1870, in the cause of Spiritualism. Two million tracts had been distributed, but now the society was in need of funds. The plates for the tracts were destroyed in the fire of 1872, and it was necessary to have them replaced. He closed by soliciting aid to place the society on a firm basis.

Prof. Gardner coincided in the remarks of Mr. Dale, and said all the money that could be raised would be acceptable, and facetiously placed the amount necessary at $2,000,000. A collection was subsequently taken up in aid of the society, and the immense throng wended its way to the railroad and took cars for home, leaving the camp to resume its usual week-day appearance.

THE PROPOSED ARMY REUNION AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

There is no doubt whatever, says the *Ohio State Journal*, now of an immense attendance at the Army of the Cumberland reunion in this city, Sept. 16 and 17. Letters are pouring in from every quarter, assuring the committee that large delegations are coming, and conveying most ample promise of a vast influx of visitors. Nearly, if not quite, all the distinguished members of the society now living will be here, besides many other prominent invited guests, whose presence will add *éclat* to the occasion. Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, will deliver the annual oration. There will be also other attractive exercises of a public nature, and, taking it all in all, this reunion is very likely to be not only the grandest thing of its kind, but of any kind ever seen in this city. There is a general determination on the part of the soldiers to make this the best reunion they have ever had, and it remains to be seen whether the city will do her part in enabling them to realize their expectations. Among the thousands of strangers who will be here from all parts of the country, many will come, in part, to see the capital of Ohio, and all will in a great measure take their impressions of her from the hospitality she extends to them. It is not to our credit only, but to our interest, that they should be welcomed in no parsimonious spirit, and with no mean and grudging coldness. The committees having charge of the arrangements will leave no effort unmade on their part to make the reunion delightful to those who attend it, and a credit to the city. But they can accomplish comparatively little without the hearty co-operation of the whole mass of our citizens. This co-operation we are sanguine—and, indeed, already have evidences—will be given whenever and in whatever way it may be asked. We only entreat now that it may be prompt, hearty, cheerful, and earnest.

A BLACK-MAILING DEVICE.

The Albany *Morning Express*, of the 5th inst., has the following: "Chief Maloy yesterday received a letter from a gentleman residing at Brandenburg, Ky., revealing the latest black-mailing dodge resorted to by that class of rascals who exercise their ingenuity in dishonest methods of getting money without work. A book recently published is entitled *An Exposé of Some of Grant's Office-holders*, and a newspaper advertisement of the publication says: 'It shows that some of the most degraded rascals in the country are appointed to fill important positions, and it will do more to effect a thorough reform in the civil service than a dozen committees of Congress.'

From the letter received by the Chief it would appear that a person signing himself George Briggs has been writing to various parties supposed to be office-holders, or mentioned in the book, calling attention to the book and contents, and endeavoring to extort money from them by inducing fears on their part that their alleged wrong doings would be published in the newspapers unless the matter was 'attended to.' The following is the letter received by the Chief:

OFFICE OF A. T. RANKIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BRANDENBURG, Ky., July 25, 1874.

Chief of Police, Albany, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I received this morning through the mail from your city the inclosed letter and newspaper-slip, from which it is evident that some thief and swindler has planted himself in your city and opened out for the purpose of fleecing the thousands of unsuspecting ones throughout the country. If you have any pride for your office, and any regard for the community in which you live, and at large, you will at once use your best endeavors to get hold of "Mr. Briggs" and "place him where he will do the most good," *i. e.*, at hard labor in Sing Sing.

It is sufficient to say that I am not, and never was, one of "Grant's office-holders." Very truly yours,
A. F. RANKIN.

The following is the letter received by Mr. Rankin from the swindler:

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21, 1874.

Mr. A. F. Rankin, Brandenburg, Ky.:

SIR:—Noticing an advertisement the other day, in an Albany paper, of a book showing up certain office holders, I sent to New-York for a copy of it. Almost the first thing I saw was a dirty and scurrilous attack upon you and your relatives. The story of the bogus marriage must of course be false and malicious. I think the matter deserves serious attention before it gets into the newspapers. You will find it on pages 21 and 22.
Respectfully, GEO. BRIGGS.

Br. Briggs will be attended to by the detectives.

THE FAILURE OF HOLMES & LISBURGER, COPPER MERCHANTS.

Alluding to the failure of the well-known firm of Holmes & Lisburger, of Pearl street, in this City, the Boston *Traveller* says: "The firm was at the head of what has been known as the Copper Ring, which have been attempting to get up a copper corner. Holmes & Lisburger have been carrying a heavy stock for some time, besides contracts with the several mining companies for the delivery in June, July, and August, of 9,000,000 pounds of copper at a high figure. The June delivery was carried, but the July call broke them. Their immediate liabilities are supposed to be about $1,000,000. This failure is the natural result of a system of speculative manipulation to which the copper business has been long subjected. It is years since the article of copper has been left to find its natural level. The production and sale have been controlled by a combined monopoly. It is not so much a wonder that the risks assumed in conducting these operations have caused this failure as that this kind of operation has not caused the market to break sooner. The whole problem of the copper trade has been based upon a protection to make a profit for the home producers and to break down the foreign market. By the unnatural alliance the miners, the manufacturers and the selling agents have got to go down in the same boat. The late panic found the weak point in the combination, which would have continued so long as ready means were found to enable the ring to carry their stocks, but when the extremity came which compelled them to realize by unloading upon the home and foreign markets, the crash came. So far as the manufacturers are responsible for this system of controlling the trade, they are especially to blame. It can never be to their interest to enter into arrangements calculated to keep up the price of their raw material. In doing so they help to invite foreign supplies of manufactured copper, and at the same time to limit the consumption of the domestic article, which is curtailing their business at both ends."

AN IMPOSTOR.

HOW HE SWINDLED SEVERAL PERSONS IN CHICAGO.

A QUESTION OF SEX THAT NOBODY SEEMS ABLE TO ANSWER—THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED LIAR THE WEST EVER BEHELD.

From the Chicago Times.

Some facetious writer has remarked that man is the only being endowed with the faculty of laughter, and he might have added that he is the only being that ever really deserves to be laughed at. Such, at least, will be the sentence of the many individuals who were duped by the person whose history in Chicago is about to be written, and who for the last year has carried on a system of swindling in a small way that has few parallels. Until this man, or woman, as the case may be, made his or her début in this city, it was conceded by all who had the opportunity of knowing him, that a young jeweler's clerk of prepossessing appearance was the most accomplished liar in this or any other Western city. He could not seemingly tell the truth, even when the truth would be more to his advantage; so strong had this vicious disposition grown that he could not secure a situation, and even now he is at his wits' end how to make a living. At one time he represented himself as a *Times* reporter, but that he was altogether too thin, and failed as the stepping-stone for further deceiving the numerous tradesmen of the city, whom he had already beaten out of hats and other wearing apparel to such an extent that they were diligently inquiring if there was not some statute by which this dead-beat could be adequately punished. But the palm as the champion liar has been wrenched from his grasp, as will appear from the following facts:

Last Fall there came to this city, to all appearance, a young man of rather prepossessing address, claiming to be a Dane. He was armed with a letter of recommendation to a very respectable bank clerk of his own nationality, from a common acquaintance with whom the subject of this sketch had made the passage from Europe. For some time he sought employment, but, owing to his deficiency in the English language, was not successful in obtaining a situation. He at last called with a letter of recommendation on a gentleman engaged on the Swedish newspaper, the *Nya Verlden*, through whose influence as a journalist a situation was procured for the young man at the Sherman House. He gave his name at this time as Christian Lund. Either the employment or the association did not suit him, as he tarried there but a few days, when he applied to the same party for help, who had the kindness to obtain another situation for him at the Gault House. It was here that his true character began to develop itself; and certain indiscretions in which he indulged caused him to leave that situation in a short time. He represented himself to the gentleman who had befriended him, as the illegitimate son of Baron Lovenskjold, a gentleman of high position in the Danish Court. At the same time he represented himself to another gentleman as the illegitimate son of Count Knuth, of Knuthensborg, but as the two gentlemen of whose parentage he claimed were only some eight or ten years older than himself the lie was readily detected. It was about this time that his intrigues with several ladies commenced, and he so far succeeded in worming himself into their confidence that they supplied him most bountifully with money, a considerable portion of which served the purpose of adorning his person with clothing and flashy jewelry. He had a fair smattering of French, which he turned to advantage at this time by giving lessons in that language, an occupation that gave him greater facilities for intrigues and swindling than he had heretofore enjoyed. His schemes proving in a measure successful, he had no further necessity to call on his former friends for aid, and hence was lost sight of for some months by the gentleman who had previously procured him situations.

During the exposition last Fall he was often seen escorting ladies through the building, and more especially a wealthy widow, who took a special fancy to him, and it is understood that he so far succeeded in interesting her feelings in him that large sums of money were advanced to him. But sponging on other people could not be successfully practiced for any length of time, hence he set himself about the work of securing another situation, and in doing so made application to the Relief and Aid Society, where his prepossessing appearance and recommendations so captivated the Directors of that institution that he was readily installed in the position of interpreter, and he filled the position with considerable ability and credit to himself during the greater portion of last Winter, having a smattering knowledge of French, German, and his mother language, Danish. Here he claimed to be the son of a Russian nobleman, and claimed Russia as his native country. At his first call on the gentlemanly manager of the relief society, quite a number of Directors and clerks were present. He stepped up and, in a very peculiar tone of voice, said: "I called to see if I could not procure a situation here." There was something so strange in his voice and gestures that every head in the room was immediately turned in his direction, and every eye instantly riveted on him. He stood the fire of curiosity, however, without wincing a particle. When the employés of the institution became more intimately acquainted with him they dubbed him "Maria," as his effeminate appearance indicated that he belonged to the opposite sex. He would, however, go down with the boys to take his noonday lunch, where he would indulge as freely as the rest in cracking jokes and relating stories, and as far as his actions went was not long in convincing his associates that he was a very tough "Maria," to say the least. Here he claimed to be a Count, (nothing else would do him,) and he never tired of boasting of his noble ancestors and high-born connections. His name was now changed to Alexander Lunti, and, although less euphonious than Christian Lund, it suited his purpose better. He exhibited really no bad habits while in the employ of the Relief Bureau, except his inordinate penchant for lying, which vice he indulged in to the fullest extent on every occasion possible.

When his services were not further needed by the Relief Society he went to Mr. Herman Raster, who exhibited a great deal of interest in the young man, and through whose advice he sought employment in the Chicago Public Library, by making a written application to Mr. Poole, the librarian, as follows:

CHICAGO, March 31, 1874.

Mr. Pool, Esq.:

SIR: I have the honor to herewith make an application in the Chicago Public Library. I can speak eight different languages, and have been occupied in literary matters several years. Hoping for a favorable consideration, I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JEOVANINI DOMINIQUE DE L'UNTI.

Now he is a Spanish Don, and swears he is a born Spaniard, and at the next Directors' meeting Mr. Raster was so favorably impressed with this Spanish offshoot of nobility that he not only recommended his acceptance as an employé, but in an editorial published in the *Staats Zeitung* of April 20, 1874, highly eulogized him, and went on to tell how advantageous it would be for the library to have in its employ a young man so well qualified—one that could speak not only his own Castilian mother tongue, but was fluent in English, German, French, Italian, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Russian. The great and accomplished scholar of the *Staats Zeitung* is evidently unaware that the Danish and Norwegian languages are one and the same. Neither was Mr. Raster aware that a most accomplished liar and swindler had completely pulled the wool over his eyes; but his dull optics were partially opened when the Danish Consul informed him that this nice young Spanish Don in whom he had taken such a deep interest was simply a young Danish impostor. At this information Mr. Raster felt cheap, and for the first time concluded that he had been guilty of an inexcusable stupidity in forcing the young scoundrel upon decent society. He therefore dropped this handsome Spanish Don without so much as a line by way of valedictory in the *Staats Zeitung*. In brief, our young Castilian impostor failed to secure the position of deputy librarian, and in a short time after we find him or her promenading the streets of Chicago, a stately, well-dressed, prepossessing lady, who was wonderfully like our hero, Christian Lund, the counterpart of Alexander Lunti, and the identical gay young Don J. D. Le L'Unti. This lady called herself Mrs. Isabella Rothe, and how she managed to support herself in the manner she did was a mystery beyond comprehension. Her apparel was of the costliest fabrics of foreign looms, fashioned after the latest patterns, while her jewelry was of the costliest kind. Her fine clothing and jewelry enabled her to run in debt for her board—a privilege of which she was not slow in availing herself. Quite recently she appeared at the relief society, and was immediately recognized as its former employé, Alexander Lunti, and when taken to task by Mr. Trusdell for the deception, she told Mr. Trusdell that she was really a Countess from Denmark, and that an elder brother had insisted upon her marrying an old nobleman contrary to her wishes, and to escape his persecutions, she, with her former lover, had eloped to this country, and that, after leaving her home, she had assumed the male attire better to escape the vigilant eyes of her brother's spies; that upon their arrival in New-York her lover deserted her, and being left without friends or means she retained the male attire the better to procure a situation. But having discovered her lover in this city but a short time since she resumed the apparel of her own sex. To others she claimed to be Countess Knuth, and that she had formerly occupied the position of maid of honor to the Queen of Denmark. But to tell all the different stories she set afloat regarding herself would require too much space; in fact the whole of the *Times* could be easily filled with her stories and adventures while here in this city. Suffice it to say that at her last boarding place, No. 738 West Lake street, she called herself Mrs. Isabella Ruper, and represented that her husband was a wealthy New-Yorker, who was coming here to look after some real estate he owned on Wabash avenue. The last seen of this female adventuress in this city was about a week ago, when, with her baggage addressed to the St. Domingo House, New-York, she took her departure for fields new and pastures green without even pressing the scholarly hand of Mr. Raster, or leaving a consoling word for her noble patron, the wealthy widow. New-Yorkers, beware! If the impostor appears as a Spanish Don, beware; if as Countess Knuth, beware, for in either character, she, he, or it will swindle you, and edify you with more genuine, solid lying than any being that ever donned petticoats or pants in this or any other country.

H. I. KIMBALL'S INNOCENCE.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT FROM GOV. SMITH.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Daily News.

We are authorized by Gov. Smith to say that H. I. Kimball's statement of the interview he had with the Governor last Winter is incorrect. The subject of Kimball's moral guilt was not alluded to during the interview. No opinion was expressed by the Governor in reference to Kimball's guilt under the laws of the State. Kimball did not intimate that he desired the Governor's opinion upon these subjects, and, consequently, the latter gave no opinion whatever. The fact that there was no criminal prosecution pending in the courts against Kimball was referred to. This fact, the Governor supposed, was as well known to Kimball as to himself. What was said in the conversation grew out of this fact: Kimball pretended that he had remained away from Georgia so long because he was apprehensive of danger from party excitement. The Governor knew, and stated to Kimball, that there was no ground for such apprehension. In immediate connection with this, the fact that there was no criminal prosecution against Kimball was referred to. The fact that the investigations of Judge Stephens had not resulted in finding evidence to support criminal proceedings against Kimball rendered it impossible that the latter had stayed away to avoid a trial.

There could have been no trial without an indictment. Kimball must have known this, and it was not probable that he was ignorant either as to the abilities of Judge Stephens, or the efforts he had made to ferret out the truth. It was these considerations which led the Governor to allude to Judge Stephens, and to the fact that the latter had found no evidence to sustain a criminal prosecution against Kimball. The Governor was not prepared to say, or intimate, that Kimball was innocent of what had been alleged against him. He has never been officially called on to decide any question with reference to Kimball's guilt or innocence. He has never relieved Kimball from any charge against him, nor intimated the opinion that he ought to be relieved. He would have no power to relieve Kimball except by the exercise of Executive clemency. No application for this has been made. The Governor has quite a decided opinion upon the question of Kimball's guilt or innocence, drawn from evidence on file in the office of the Executive Department. That opinion was not expressed to Mr. Kimball because it was not asked for by him. The Governor does not see how the public interest would be subserved by his now expressing that opinion in advance of any official reason therefor. The same evidence upon which the Bond Committee made their report against Kimball, and upon which the Governor's own opinion is predicated, and upon which he supposes the late publications in the *News* were based, is still on file in the office of the Executive Department, and open to public inspection.

A WILD MAN.

AN EXCITING CHASE AND CAPTURE OF A YOUNG MAN SUPPOSED TO BE WILD.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Daily Press and Herald.

On last Friday morning, about 2 o'clock, a young man entered the house of John Webb, at "Buck-eye Tavern," the usual stopping place, midway between Caryville and the Cincinnati Southern Railroad near Chitwood, about ten or twelve miles beyond Caryville, and threw himself into a bed along with some gentlemen stopping there for the night. The landlord, Mr. Webb, being aroused, found the young man in a state of intense excitement, and at first supposed he was drunk. But, on trying to induce him to take lodgings elsewhere, it was ascertained that he was not intoxicated, but wild, or crazy. Then Mr. Webb tried to induce him to remain and take quarters with him, but failed. He became excited and ran away, and, strange to say, a fine mastiff dog of Mr. Webb's followed him, and was found with him, and very much attached to him, six or eight miles distant, later on the same day. The first heard of the strange man after leaving Webb's was early on Friday morning, at Mr. Neal's, several miles off, in Scott County. He was accompanied by Mr. Webb's dog, which seemed to have linked fortunes with him. He, in company with the dog, slipped into the house of Mr. Neal, and seized a four-year-old child, and started for the woods. Neal pursued him, when he fled at great speed, leaving the child, the dog continuing with him. Here he became wholly destitute of any clothing save a shirt. The neighbors became aroused, and after running him through the mountain gorges for more than ten miles succeeded in capturing him late in the afternoon of Friday. It was with the greatest difficulty that Webb induced his dog to leave him and return home, the canine showing many signs of sympathy with the unfortunate young man. Our informant saw him soon after he was captured. He was then much exhausted, and going through all the manœuvres of a tired dog—panting, shaking his sides, and lolling or dropping out his tongue to its full length, and letting it hang out. At times he would go through the most remarkable grimaces and distortions of his face and whole body. His captors had succeeded in getting a pair of pantaloons on him. He had talked a little in a very uncouth style; had asked for something to eat, drank a few sips of water, and commenced gnawing a huge piece of corn-bread. He gave his name, most generally, as George Hyath, of Town Creek, Claiborne County, though he used other names frequently when asked in regard to his name. He is somewhere between twenty and thirty years old, being of that peculiar appearance that gives but little index to true age. He has some hair on his face, which leaves the observer in doubt as to whether it is a boyish fuzz, or a half-grown, or half a week's growth of hair.

He is not an idiot. He is a wild man. How long he has been such, or what caused it, our informant seemed to regard as matters of doubt. Those who had him in charge are good citizens, who designed proceeding to Huntsville, and taking all necessary steps for his comfort and welfare.

He will be found, if friends should be in search of him, in the custody of the authorities at Huntsville, until something can be ascertained of his origin, &c.

CLOUD-BURSTS.

The Virginia *Daily Territorial Enterprise*, Nevada, says: "The recent destructive cloud-bursts in various parts of this State have caused a feeling of uneasiness in the minds of many of our citizens. It cannot be denied that the occurrence of a cloud-burst above the summit of Mount Davidson would result in almost incalculable damage to this city and Gold Hill, and perhaps in the loss of many lives; but it is not likely that we shall ever have a cloud-burst here. We are, as it were, insured against such a disastrous visitation. The Palmyra Mountains, lying twenty miles to the south-east of us, are our safeguard. All old settlers well know that all heavy rains which reach us during the season when cloud-bursts occur first visit and expend their fury above these mountains. Leaving the Como or Palmyra Mountains, the storm-clouds move toward Mount Davidson, often appearing to advance against a strong northerly wind. Owing to the configuration of the country and the prevailing air currents, and perhaps to the course of our rivers, all thunder-storms pass to the southward of us till they reach the mountains named, and after raging there for a time either pass on to the eastward or change their course and move toward this city. For many years we have observed this, and all old settlers at all observant will have remarked this peculiarity in the movements of our Summer storms. When a storm is raging on the Palmyra Mountains, if the wind here begins blowing from the northward, it is a sure thing that the storm will come to us. When we feel the under-current of air moving toward the storm there is at the same moment an upper current moving directly toward us, and on this come the storm clouds. But that the heavy clouds discharge the greater part of their water on the Palmyra Mountains we might have cloud-bursts here. Since the discovery of the silver mines several cloud-bursts have occurred in the Palmyra Mountains, about the head of El Dorado Cañon, but never one in this vicinity. The course of our Summer storms across the Sierras is such that they are almost invariably carried to the southward of us, and directly to the peaks of the mountains mentioned above. The so-called cloud-bursts are simply the sudden condensation of the vapor forming the clouds, caused by the meeting and mingling of two currents of air. A current or stratum of air colder than that carrying the clouds causes them to suddenly condense and fall to the ground. The reason cloud-bursts generally occur in the vicinity of high mountains is because there are found broken and contrary currents of air. Doubtless there are powerful electrical changes and disturbances at the point where the two currents of air and the cloud masses meet, and doubtless these aid in the sudden condensation of the watery vapors. Be this as it may, our people may console themselves with the reflection that we are out of the course of cloud-bursts. Long observation of the track of our Summer storms and the experience of many years show this.

A LADY WILLS A LARGE AMOUNT TO A MILWAUKEE PRIEST FOR SAYING MASS.

One of the most interesting will cases, says the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, that ever was brought before a Probate Court was heard by Judge Guppey, of Portage City, Thursday afternoon, it being the contested will of Mrs. Elizabeth Jennings, a Catholic lady of that city, of large means. She devised her property principally to Rev. Joseph Keenan, a Catholic priest, of Milwaukee, as remuneration for his services in saying masses for her soul after death. The remainder (estimated at $9,000) the lady devised to "destitute deserving orphans." Mrs. Jennings' mother contested the will on the ground that the portion regarding payment for mass-saying was void because contrary to public policy; and the part referring to "destitute deserving orphans" was void because of its uncertainty. The priest, however, was determined to hold to his bequeathed rights as long as the law allowed, and consequently secured able counsel. It is said that no similar case was ever argued—an assertion readily believed. Judge Guppey withheld his decision for the present.

A CALIFORNIAN ROMANCE.

THE STORY OF AN ELOPEMENT.

A YOUNG WOMAN MARRIES A CONVICT—SHE IS ABUSED AND AFTERWARD DESERTED—HER FATHER DISCOVERS HER IN MALE ATTIRE.

On Friday last the San José (Cal.) *Patriot* was furnished with the following facts of one of the most romantic stories ever chronicled in this State. A year or more ago there resided in the town of Bennington, Vt., a widower named James Ward, and his daughter, Josephine, aged seventeen years. Ward was somewhat noted for his bravery during the rebellion, and having lost an arm during the first battle in the Wilderness, was considered a hero of more than ordinary merit. Josephine was then a lovely creature, innocent and guileless, and was considered the belle of the town. In June, 1873, there appeared in Bennington a book agent, who called himself Oscar Penn. He was about twenty-five years of age, well educated, good-looking and assuming. He remained in town several weeks, and during his peregrinations became acquainted with the fair Josephine. An intimacy followed which soon ripened into an offer of marriage. The young lady consented, conditionally, referring her suitor for a final answer to her father. Penn went to Ward, and in a few words stated the case to him. Ward took the matter very coolly, and told the young man that if his references were all right he had no objection to intrusting his daughter's happiness to his hands. He would, however, give a definite answer within one week. The next morning Ward announced to his daughter that he intended to depart in the afternoon for Boston, to be absent four or five days. Not until Ward's departure did Penn speak to Josephine upon the subject of their marriage, and his interview with her father. He informed her that Ward had absolutely refused to give his consent to their nuptials, without assigning a single reason therefor. An elopement was consequently agreed upon, and the pair were united in the holy bonds of wedlock.

In the meantime Ward visited the Chief of Police at New-York, and learned that Penn was none other than a notorious confidence operator, who had served out one term in Sing Sing, and who was now wanted on several charges. Ward, in company with an officer, at once retraced his steps toward Bennington, to learn that his daughter had eloped with a convict. Ward hastily settled his business and alone started in hot pursuit. He traced the fugitives to Chicago, but there lost track of them. He continued his search, however, with indefatigable zeal, but heard nothing of his lost daughter until February, 1874, when he was informed by an old friend living near Watsonville, Cal., that the daughter had been seen some weeks before on the Southern Pacific Railroad cars going to Hollister.

Two weeks after the receipt of the letter Ward arrived in San Francisco. He lost no time in hunting up his Watsonville friend, and the two started out after tidings of the missing one. Below Hollister, on the Tres Pinos, they learned that a man and woman answering the description of Penn and Josephine had passed through that county some weeks before. Where they were going was a mystery. Ward continued his search in vain, traveling by night and by day, until, suffering from misery and exhaustion, he, two weeks since, returned to his friend's home. While there he incidentally learned that a woman had been discovered four miles north of Salinas City dressed in men's clothes, and had been taken in by a Spanish ranchero until such time as would enable her to depart arrayed in the proper habiliments of her sex. Ward instantly set out for the ranch where the girl was temporarily sojourning. He found the place, entered the house, and there, stretched out upon the bed, in a high fever, was his own daughter. He sprang forward with a wild cry, and clasped her in his arms. She recognized the author of her being, and smiled faintly through her tears. The fair Josephine had changed greatly. Her form had lost its former perfect symmetry, and the hollow cheeks and dark rims about her eyes told too plainly of want and suffering.

Josephine soon related to her father the following remarkable account of her married experience: After leaving home she and Penn departed for the great West. They stopped two days in Chicago, and then left for Kansas. There her husband got into some difficulty, the nature of which she never learned, and they were induced to leave at a moment's warning. In January, 1874, they arrived in California, and for a short time settled in San Francisco. Penn grew restless, and, in company with his wife, set out for the lower country. At Hollister he obtained two horses, and on horseback she rode 200 miles, until they arrived at Visalia. Here Penn pitched his tent, and here her real suffering commenced. He seemed to have no visible means of support, yet always had money. Almost nightly he came home under the influence of liquor, and without the slightest provocation would shamefully maltreat her. In March she gave birth to a child, which, fortunately, lived but three days. For several weeks she was near death, and all this time there was no kindly hand to minister to her wants, or to cheer her in the hour of darkness and peril. Her husband's manner did not change during this time, and when she became well enough to walk, he inaugurated a reign of terror by assaulting her with a bootjack, which culminated in laying her senseless upon the floor. The sight of several persons coming toward the house, one of whom had been a witness to his cowardice and brutality, induced Penn to leave in a summary manner. He never returned. She slowly recovered, and being without money or friends, donned an extra suit of her husband's clothes, cut her hair short, and left on foot, in the night, for King's River. Here she hired out as a shepherd. She was green in the business, unused to outdoor work, and at the end of two months was compelled to give up the job. She then left, still in male attire, for the coast counties, and, after many vicissitudes, reached Salinas City, without a cent in her possession. Here she gave vent to her despair. Alone, friendless and unprotected, she concluded that death, or that shameful life which leads to death, were the only alternatives left. She was afraid to die, she said, and so, without a recourse, she started out on foot, not caring whither she went or what fortune or misfortune befel her. She fainted on the wayside, and was taken into the house where her father found her. It is needless to say that her father forgave all, and Thursday's train carried James Ward and his daughter Josephine, bound for Bennington, Vt.

TROUBLE AT THE NEW CAPITOL.

Considerable excitement, says the Albany *Journal* of the 4th inst., was occasioned at the new Capitol this afternoon by Sheriff Gallup, accompanied by Mr. N. C. Moak, making his appearance, and levying on all the stone in and about the grounds belonging to the Hallowell (Maine) Granite Company, by virtue of writs of attachment issued by Recorder Greene this morning. The cause of this unlooked for movement, as far as we can learn, is about as follows: Several years since Mr. John Bridgeford was the owner of a valuable granite quarry at Hallowell, Me., which he subsequently disposed of to a company of which Mr. J. R. Bodwell was President, known as the Hallowell Granite Company. Mr. Bodwell was also President of the Bodwell Granite Company, of Rockland, Me., from which two companies the new Capitol Commissioners have obtained a large portion of their supply of stone. For this quarry the Hallowell Granite Company agreed to pay the sum of $20,000. Soon after making the purchase, $10,000 of the amount was paid, leaving $10,000 due, which was to be paid on a certain specified day in February last. The time came and passed by, the payment was not made, and now, as is alleged, the company has refused to pay the balance. Seeing that the company was not inclined to keep faith with him, Mr. Bridgeford yesterday consulted with Mr. N. C. Moak, and the result of that consultation was evidenced in the seizures made to-day, in order to make the company come to time. The Controller of the State, Mr. Nelson K. Hopkins, has been restrained from paying the company. Mr. Eaton, the Superintendent, has been enjoined from using any of the company's stone, and the Capitol Commissioners from honoring the company's drafts on account, until the matter is finally adjusted and the claim of Mr. Bridgeford satisfied. Sheriff Gallup also seized a car-load of stone which arrived from the quarry this afternoon, and will continue to seize it as fast as it arrives until the thing is settled. It is anticipated that everything will be amicably adjusted in the course of a few days. In the meantime there will be no cessation of work on the Capitol, it is thought, as some arrangement will be entered into between the claimant and Mr. Eaton so that the work will continue without interruption. The matter has created considerable excitement and discussion on the streets, owing to the many contradictory stories afloat. The above facts, however, are obtained from the best authority.

LETTER BY VICTOR HUGO.

Victor Hugo, having been invited to the Petrarch celebrations by the ex-editor-in-chief of the *Democratie au Midi*, at Avignon, returned a characteristic reply, as follows:

"MY HONORABLE FELLOW-CITIZEN: The noble and glorious invitation you have been good enough to send me has deeply affected me. I grieve to say I cannot accept it, for my grandson is just recovering from a malady. I am happy to be remembered by that valiant democracy of the South which is the advanced guard of universal democracy, of which the world thinks each time it hears the 'Marseillaise.' The 'Marseillaise' is the voice of the South; it is also the voice of the future. I regret not to be in the midst of you. I should have been proud, in the name of all, to have welcomed our brothers, the generous Italians who come to fête the Petrarch in the country of Voltaire. I am present at your solemnities afar off. They arrest the attention of the civilized world. * * * I congratulate Avignon, which is giving an illustrious spectacle. It might be said that Rome and Paris have met; Rome which consecrated Petrarch, and Paris which threw down the Bastile—Rome which crowns poets, and Paris which dethrones kings—Rome which glorifies human thought, and Paris which emancipates it. This embrace of two mother cities is superb. It is the embrace of two ideas. Nothing is more pathetic, nothing more reassuring—Rome and Paris fraternizing in the holy democratic communion."

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND ON THE SUBJECT.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The commercial relations of the United States and the Canadian Dominion have been for seven years past in a condition far from satisfactory to the well-wishers of either country or of both; and the Governments at Washington and Ottawa have at last come to see, what had long been apparent to unofficial eyes, that the time has arrived for removing jealous fiscal restrictions, abandoning the fatal policy of legislative reprisals, and merging controversies in a well-considered scheme of mutual concessions. The Reciprocity Treaty entered into with the United States just twenty years ago, during the Governor Generalship of Lord Elgin, secured for Canada during its twelve years' existence the inestimable advantage of an efficient mercantile stimulus in the infancy of colonial trade. The gains of American commerce were probably even greater, but opinion in the United States was not the less moved by a sort of envy at the commercial progress of Canada, and by disappointment at the visible diminution of the probabilities that the British-American settlements would come petitioning to be admitted to the Union. At the close of the civil war these feelings were embittered by the knowledge that Canada had sympathized with the cause of the secession, and that a great number of her citizens had actively sided the South. In a moment of intense national excitement the notice required for the termination of the treaty was given by the Washington Government, and the American people were assured by their leading politicians that the Canadians would quickly be compelled to seek submissively annexation as the only way of averting commercial extinction. At the end of seven years, however, it has been perceived that Canadian commerce has no thought of being extinguished, and politically the Canadian position has been immensely strengthened by the policy of confederation. Of course, Canada has suffered through the restrictions imposed on her by her neighbor, not less than that neighbor herself, but her trade has ramified widely in other directions. In 1866, when the Elgin Treaty was abrogated, the aggregate value of Canadian commerce, import and export, was £33,000,000 sterling; in 1873 it had risen to £48,000,000. The politicians of the United States have now nothing to hope from persisting in the policy of starvation, while their mercantile and manufacturing interests have much to gain by promoting a measure of free trade with a country that so largely produces raw material. Accordingly, when the present Government of the Dominion came into power with Liberal and Free-trading professions, replacing Sir John Macdonald's Conservative and Protectionist Administration, negotiations were renewed from the Canadian side, and were not unfavorably listened to at Washington. Mr. Fish undertook the conduct of the business for the Government of the United States, and Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. George Brown were the representatives of Great Britain and Canada. For months their discussions were carried on in secret, and had almost dropped out of the public memory, when the interest in them was revived a month ago by a message sent by President Grant to the Senate, inclosing a draft of the treaty, and pointing out the necessity for taking it into immediate consideration. On the 22d of June the Senate deliberated upon the subject in executive session for some hours, but no action was finally taken; and as Congress adjourned on the following day for the Autumn recess, the arrangement agreed upon by Mr. Fish, Sir E. Thornton, and Mr. George Brown cannot for the present be formally ratified. There appears to be, however, little risk of its ultimate rejection by the Senate. It is possible that the Senators are anxious to feel the pulse of public opinion before committing themselves to any decided course, for they have removed the obligation of secrecy, and the text of the draft treaty has now come to light, both in the United States and in Canada. The President's message shows that he at least is honestly desirous to come to terms with the Canadian Government. It reminds the Senate that the draft treaty, if accepted, "would increase the facilities of transportation from the grain-growing States of the West to the seaboard." It presses for speedy consideration on the ground that the suggested suspension of the fisheries arbitration in view of the mutual concessions included in the draft treaty will require legislative support. But, as we see, the Senate was not moved by these arguments, and commercial interests in the United States and Canada must be content to wait for at least six months more without the relief that has just been brought within their view.

The draft treaty professes to be intended "for the reciprocal regulation of commerce and trade between the United States and Canada, with provisions for the enlargement of the Canadian canals, and for their use by United States vessels on terms of equality with British vessels." The first and second articles of the treaty stipulate for an interchange of deep-sea fishing rights, and the third article excepts from this interchange certain specified stations reserved by name in Lord Elgin's treaty of 1854. The fourth article, with the schedules attached, is the most important of all; it stipulates:

"That the articles enumerated in the schedules hereunto annexed, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada or of the United States, shall, on their importation from the one country into the other, from the 1st day of July, 1875, to the 30th day of June, 1876, both included, pay only two-thirds of the duties payable at the date of this treaty on the importation into such country of such articles respectively, and from the 1st day of July, 1876, to the 30th day of June, 1877, for the period of years mentioned in article 13 of the treaty, they shall be admitted free of duty into each country respectively, for the term mentioned in article 13; and no other or higher duty shall be imposed in the United States upon other articles not enumerated in said schedule the growth, produce, or manufacture of Canada, or in Canada upon such other articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, than are respectively imposed upon the like articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain or of any other country."

The three schedules respectively include lists of "natural products," "agricultural implements," and "manufactures," and, although the classification may appear somewhat unscientific, its purpose is plain enough. The fifth and sixth articles stipulate for the enlargement and improvement of the Canadian canal system, and for similar though less important changes on the southern side of the frontier line. The seventh and eighth articles provide for the reciprocal use of the whole canal and river system connected with the chain of the great lakes and the St. Lawrence. By the ninth article it is agreed that "vessels of all kinds built in the United States may be purchased by inhabitants of Canada subjects of Great Britain, and registered in Canada as Canadian vessels, and reciprocally, vessels of all kinds built in Canada may be purchased by citizens of the United States, and registered in the United States as United States vessels." The tenth and eleventh articles arrange for the appointment of joint commissions to regulate light-houses on the great lakes, and to promote the breeding of fish in the inland waters. The twelfth article provisionally includes Newfoundland in the scope of the treaty. The thirteenth article fixes the term during which the treaty shall be absolutely binding at twenty-one years, and requires after that period a three years' notice from one or other of the contracting parties before the termination of the arrangement. The fourteenth article dispenses with the fisheries arbitration contemplated by the Treaty of Washington. The fifteenth article provides for the formal ratification of the instrument, when duly sanctioned, in the United States, Canada, and England.

It will be seen that the draft treaty consists of three different parts, which have little or no relation to each other. The "reciprocal" concession of fishing rights means substantially an enormous advantage granted to the United States, who give up little or nothing, by the Canadians, who surrender a most lucrative monopoly. The interchange of canal and river navigation rights is more equal and equitable in its operation. The emancipation of trade in respect of the commodities scheduled under the fourth article of the Treaty is, of course, entirely unobjectionable, and should be kept free from any criticism that may be bestowed upon the other parts of the arrangement. It may fairly be argued that the United States give up too little and demand too much; and the point for England, or rather for Canada, to settle is simply whether the gain by way of free trade is great enough to outweigh the loss in the abandonment of monopolies in fishing rights and canal navigation.

A "WORKUS" COMMITTEE.

It has always been considered a doubtful question, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, whether any man has any right to change his religion on his death-bed, and whether his friends are justified in allowing him to take advantage of his last moments to pass out of the world under a new denomination. A difficult case of this description came before the Visiting and General Purposes Committee of the Birmingham Board of Guardians at their meeting on Friday, when the master of the workhouse reported that an inmate of the male sick ward, named Joseph Basker, whose approaching death was only a question of a few hours, was desirous of changing his religious denomination from Church of England to Roman Catholic. There was no reason, the master added, to suppose that this desire on the part of Basker "was other than his spontaneous wish." An interesting discussion took place as to whether Basker's request should be complied with. One member of the committee thought "they should not refuse it," and the Chairman was of the opinion that it was not a case for the interference of the committee, but a desire was expressed to know "why the man desired to have his religion changed," and it was suggested by one member of the committee that "if the man was likely to live a few days they (the committee) might investigate the matter." Basker, as a matter of courtesy, could hardly refuse to postpone his dissolution, if the General Purposes Committee had pressed the point, but after much talk "the subject dropped," and on this occasion Basker will be permitted to die as he pleases.

THE CASE OF WALWORTH, THE PARRICIDE.

Learning several days ago, says the Auburn *Advertiser*, that there was a movement on foot to procure a pardon for young Walworth, the parricide, on the ground of tendency to epilepsy and insanity, we went to the Auburn Prison to see him, with the [illegible] nied to the hospital, where Walworth was confined, by a keeper. We had a mere glance at him as we entered the apartment where he was, and before we had the opportunity of looking at him further he rushed to a cot behind a lattice screen, threw himself upon it, and turned his face to the wall. We learned from the keeper then, and have learned from the physician of the prison since, that he has avoided the eyes of all visitors except his mother and grandmother in that or a similar manner ever since he has been there. From others we learned that he has a ravenous appetite in respect to food, and that after eating he usually takes to his cot. Since that time he has been taken to the asylum, to be treated for insanity by Dr. Wilkie, on the recommendation of Dr. John Ordronaux. As he can render no service to the State, he may as well be in the asylum, we suppose, as anywhere. We learn that it has been the intention of Gov. Dix, for some time, to visit the Auburn Prison for the purpose of seeing him, among others, with reference to a pardon. We, therefore, infer that the visit this way, which the Governor is announced to make next week, is to the Auburn Prison for that special purpose. We trust that the Governor will see Walworth, and bring his sharp eyes to bear upon him, before he ventures to issue anything for him in the shape of a pardon.

BRIDGE OR TUNNEL.

FURTHER FACILITIES REQUIRED FOR CROSSING THE NIAGARA RIVER AT BUFFALO.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

It was not very long after the completion of the International Bridge that the *Commercial* pointed out the necessity for providing still further facilities for crossing the Niagara River at Buffalo. This bridge has but one track, which is mainly occupied by the New-York Central and the Grand Trunk Railways. Other roads are permitted to use it; but they do so only because they cannot help themselves. They are obliged to submit to restrictions and tolls which render the use of the bridge both vexatious and costly. The New-York Central has pursued such a grasping policy in reference to controlling the approaches to the bridge on this side, as to place other roads practically at its mercy. The result is that the Erie, the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia, and the Buffalo and Jamestown roads on this side of the river, and the Canada Southern, the Great Western, the Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and other railways on the Canada side, are all anxious to find some other means of crossing Niagara River at this point, independent of the International Bridge. Unless such facilities are provided here, they will have to go elsewhere. Already, as we recently showed, parties identified with the Canada Southern enterprise are taking steps toward bridging the river at Black Creek, across Grand Island, below Tonawanda, for railway purposes. So far as it concerns the interests of Buffalo a new bridge might just as well be located at Niagara Falls or Lewiston.

It is plain enough, therefore, that if we would hope to secure and retain the business of all the railroads, projected and finished, which terminate or could be made to terminate at Fort Erie, some additional means of crossing the river here must be provided, and that soon. It must be remembered also that the proprietors of the International Bridge have utterly failed to provide the accommodations for foot and carriage passengers which were contemplated when the projectors were petitioning for the necessary charters. This traffic would undoubtedly yield a considerable revenue. At any rate it ought to be accommodated, whether it pays or not, as some compensation for the valuable franchise granted by the people through their Legislatures.

Probably the most important railway business of the future which this city is interested in securing will be that furnished by the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Northern Railway of Canada (formerly Ontario, Simcoe and Huron,) is to terminate at Sault Ste. Marie, there connecting with the lines leading West into Minnesota, which will form the Eastern connections of our Northern Pacific Railroad and the Canada Pacific. The distance from the termination of the Northern Pacific at Duluth, along the south shore of Lake Superior, to the crossing of the Niagara River at this city, is only 750 miles; while it is 1,150 miles from the same point to Buffalo by way of Chicago. The shorter line must eventually control the traffic furnished by the great North-western route. Nevertheless it will not come to Buffalo unless there are abundant facilities for crossing Niagara River at this point.

Is it not time, then, to look this matter squarely in the face? Another bridge, very near to the present one, has been talked of. But a tunnel under the river would be better than any number of bridges. The tunneling project has been pronounced a feasible one by competent engineers. We believe that a satisfactory charter is already in existence, procured some years ago. It ought to be permitted to see the light of day once more, and we certainly hope that some of our enterprising citizens will give this important matter their serious attention.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
213—McHarg vs. McAllister.
11—Manuf. and Traders' Bank of J. C. vs. Dakin.
32—Colton vs. Murray, &c.
59—Elliott vs. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
62—Crane vs. De Wolf, &c.
74—Meyer vs. Meyer.
77—Platt, Executor, vs. Platt.
86—Continental B'k Note Co. vs. Industrial Exhibition Co.
101—Harrington vs. Gomperts, &c.
111—Murphy, &c., vs. Keyes.
129—Bell, &c., vs. Goodspeed, &c.
152—Kinne vs. Carll.
176—Moore, &c., vs. Seabury, &c.
205—Cameron vs. Hein, &c.
209—Winslow vs. Brewster.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Gallagher, robbery.
Bernard Fagan, robbery.
James Sherlock, robbery.
Frank McKune, burglary.
Robert A. Johnson, grand larceny.
Rosie Ann Mulligan, Rosama Elmore, grand larceny.
Patrick Kelly, grand larceny.
Charles Tappen, grand larceny.
Raphael Rafol, grand larceny.
William H. Shaw, grand larceny.
Charles Figlein, grand larceny.
Lizzie McNally, grand larceny.
Joseph Jurepetino, grand larceny.
John Nolan, grand larceny.
Frederick Loos, grand larceny.
Thomas Sullivan, George Kearns, larceny from the person.
James Mulhall, forgery.
Daniel Fitzgerald, forgery.
Melville F. Hayner, forgery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Havemeyer vs. Goslinsky; denied.

Wheelwright vs. Wicks; in the matter of the Merchants' Insurance Company vs. Parker; Ross vs. Senior; Acker vs. Winchester; motions granted.

Kuhn vs. Dalton; Ochs vs. Cavanagh; Douglass vs. Greene; in the matter of Farrington; Schaul vs. Ledwith; in the matter of the Sixth Street Baptist Church; Ford vs. Murray; McCredie vs. Smith; Young vs. Greenefield; granted.

Phœnix Manufacturing Company vs. Hunt; Briggs vs. Johnston. Memorandums.

Panama Railroad Company vs. Robinson; Williams vs. Allen; Robbins vs. Ferris; De Hart vs. Hatch; Wheeler vs. Brady; Shea vs. Shea; Claflin vs. Schwartz; motions denied.

In the matter of Allen; in the matter of the American Hand Pegging Machine Company; references ordered.

Spratt vs. Huntington; motion granted on conditions.

Elias vs. Elias; order granted.

Fish vs. Symonds; Green vs. Symonds; denied with costs.

In the matter of Smith; receiver appointed.

Murray vs. Harway; motion granted; original motion to be placed on calendar.

Miller vs. Maguire; order granted directing payment.

White vs. White; motion denied. Memorandum.

Kratochwillie vs. Boyer, &c.: motion granted, unless plaintiff file within two days the security.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c. See memorandum for counsel.

Owen vs. Freedman et al.; reference ordered.

Vandemark vs. The Mayor, &c.: Controller to pay over money to plaintiff on contract, &c.

Lyons vs. Johnston: motion denied. See memorandum.

The People ex rel. Jacks vs. The Board, &c.; mandamus refused. See Consolidation act.

Smith vs. Smith; reference ordered to take proof as to alimony and counsel fee.

Angerine vs. Sandford. The fact of the refusal of the executors to refer being undisputed, the motion for costs is granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Macdonald vs. United States Security Company; Winch vs. The Knickerbocker Ice Company; Roche vs. Campbell; Childs vs. Conner; Kent vs. Rachan et al.; orders granted.

Thomas vs. The Loaners' Bank of the City of New-York; motion denied with $10 costs.

Edsall vs. Woods et al.; order of reference granted.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 5—12:30 P. M.—Consols for Money, 92⅜@92½; for the Account, 92½@92⅝; Erie Railway Shares, 30@30¼. The rate for money on the Stock Exchange on Government Securities 2½ ⅌ cent.; New-York Central, 94.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 30c.

5 P. M.—Consols for Money, 92¼@92⅜; for the Account, 92½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 42½c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8 3-16d. Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅛d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8⅛d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8 5-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 11s. 3d.@11s. 5d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 11s. 7d.@12s. 3d. for Club do.; 9s. 6d.@10s. 3d. for Red Western Spring, and 10s. 4d.@11s. for Red Winter. Provisions—Lard, 58s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 50s. ⅌ cwt. for short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,400 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October at 8 7-16d.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £29 5s.@£30 ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Aug. 5—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £27 5s.@£29 [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	West. Union	75	1400	Lake Shore	73⅜
300	do.	75½	500	do.......b3.	73½
2800	do.	75¼	500	do.	73¼
200	do.......c.	75⅜	800	do.......s3.	73½
200	do.......s3.	75⅜	200	do.......c.	73⅜
200	do.	75¼	400	do.	73⅝
200	do.	75⅜	400	do.......b3.	73⅝
600	do.......b3.	75⅝	1100	Union Pacific	29⅞
1000	do.	75½	400	do.	29½
800	do.......b3.	75½	500	do.	29⅝
500	do.......s3.	75⅜	100	do.......b3.	29⅝
500	do.	75⅜	200	do.......s3.	29⅝
800	do.	75½	100	do.......s3.	29⅜
300	Pacific Mail	45⅜	200	do.	29⅝
200	do.......s3.	45¼	200	do.	29¾
300	do.......b3.	45½	200	do.	29½
600	do.	45½	1300	do.	29⅝
600	N. Y. C. & H.	100⅝	200	Tol. & Wabash	36⅞
100	do.......b3.	100¾	300	do.	37
100	Panama	112	100	do.......b3.	37⅛
100	St. Paul Pf.	54⅜	600	North-western	38⅜
100	do.	54½	100	Ohio & Miss.	25⅜
100	St. Paul	35½	100	C., C. & I. C.	15¼
600	do.	35⅜	100	do.	15⅛
200	do.	35¼	400	do.	15¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅜	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	116¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....12.	117½	500 do.....sm'l.	114½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, sm'l.	114	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10.40 C.	113½
2,000 do.....12.	115⅞	2,000 do.	113½
109,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	111¾	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....12.	117¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, L. bs.	92½	400	W. U. Tel.....b.c.	75½
1,000	N. C. 6s, is. to N. C. R., A. & O.	40	100	do.	75⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s, old, x coup.	56	200	do.	75½
3,000	do.	56⅛	1100	do.	75⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new, x coup.	56	200	do.	75⅝
3,000	Tenn. 6s., n. s.	56	900	do.	75½
1,000	Chi. & Alt., In.	97	100	do.......s3.	75½
4,000	N.J.C. 1st, new, x int.	104	500	do.......s3.	75⅝
3,000	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.	80	300	do.	95⅜
1,000	C. & N.W. Con.	85	100	do.	75⅜
27,000	Pacific G. bs.	90⅛	1000	do.	75¼
1,000	do.	90⅜	100	do.......s3.	75½
1,000	do.	90¼	400	do.	75¼
4,000	W. Pacific bds.	81	4200	do.	75¼
3,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	82	500	L. S. & M. So. b.c.	73⅝
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	86⅞	700	do.	73⅝
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	60	100	do.......b3.	73½
4,000	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	76½	2500	do.......b3.	73⅜
1,000	T. & W. 1st, x in.	91½	200	do.	73⅜
1,000	Gt. Western 2d	78	2900	do.	73⅜
1,000	Ohio & M. Con.	89¾	200	do.......s3.	73⅜
1,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76, x int.	100	1200	do.	73⅜
20	Ger. Am. Bank	86	200	do.......s3.	73⅜
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	102	100	do.	73⅝
25	B'k of Repub., x d.	106	100	U. Pacific..b.c.s3.	29⅝
100	Q'ksilv'r Pf. b.c. s3.	33½	200	do.	29⅞
5	N. J. C. L. & Im.	40	600	do.......b3.	29⅝
5	Am. Express	61	100	do.	29½
10	U. S. Express	68	200	do.......s3.	29⅜
300	Erie R.....b. c. c.	32½	200	do.	29⅜
400	P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.b3.	45½	300	do.......s3.	29⅝
100	do.	45⅜	100	do.	29¾
200	do.	45½	50	Clev. & P. G'd. b.c.	89½
100	do.......s3.	45¼	100	do.	89¼
300	do.	45⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.....b.c.	38⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H...b.c.	100⅞	10	N. J. Cen.....b.c.	106
300	do.	100¾	200	Chi. & R. I.....b.c.	99½
5	do.	101	100	Tol. & W...b. c. b3.	37
20	do.......b3.	101	200	do.	36⅞
100	do.	100¾	100	do.	36¾
50	Mich. Cen.....b. c.	70½	200	do.	36⅞
100	do.	70	100	M. & Essex...b.c.	94¾
			80	do.	95
			200	C., M. & St. P. b.c.	35½
			5	P., Ft. W. & C. b.c.	93¾
			100	do.	93¼
			100	H. & St. Jo.....b.c.	26½
			10	P. R. of Mo.....b.c.	39½
			100	C., C. & I. C.....b.c.	15⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100	West. Un. Tel. b3.	75⅝	100	Lake Shore.....s3.	73⅜
100	do.......b3.	75¼	100	do.......b3.	73½
1200	do.	75⅜	1100	do.	73⅜
900	do.	75⅛	100	do.	73⅜
1500	do.	75	1200	do.......s3.	73¼
800	Pacific Mail	45¼	100	do.	73⅛
20	do.	45	200	do.	73¼
400	do.......b3.	45¼	200	North-western	38
150	do.	45⅛	400	Union Pacific.s3.	29⅛
600	do.	45	800	do.	29⅛
100	Tol. & Wab.	36½	100	do.	29⅝
25	H. & St. J. Pf.	32½	1100	do.	29¼
1500	C., C. & I. C.	15¼	1300	do.	29⅞
300	do.	15	100	do.......s3.	29⅜
100	do.......s3.	15⅛	500	do.	29
200	do.	15¼			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$400 U. S. 5-20 C., '64, small	114	$7,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	116⅜
200 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, small	114½	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	113¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000	W. U. Tel. Bds.	99	100	N.Y.C. & Hud. b.c.	100¾
7,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	99	100	do.	100⅞
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st L. C. Div.	80	10	Erie Pf.....b.c.	47⅛
20	German A. Bk.	88	100	C. & N.W.....b.c.	37⅞
200	Quick. Pf.	34	400	do.	37⅞
200	W. U. T.....b.c.s3.	75	100	L.S.& M.S. b.c.s3.	73⅜
1300	do.	75	800	do.	73⅜
400	do.	74⅞	100	do.......b3.	73¼
100	do.......s3.	74⅞	500	Union Pacific. b.c.	29⅜
1600	do.	75	200	do.......b3.	29⅛
500	do.......b3.	75	200	do.	29
300	Quick. Mi.	29½	100	N. J. Cen.....b.c.	106
200	do.	29⅝	200	Chi. & R. I.....b.c.	99
200	do.......b.c.	29⅝	200	C., M. & S. P.....b.c.	35
100	do.......b3.	30	200	do.	34⅞
100	Adams Ex.....b.c.	109	500	do.	34¾
100	U. S. Ex.....b. c.	68	200	C.,M.&St.P.Pf. b.c.	53½
300	Pacific Mail..b. c.	45	500	do.......b3.	53⅛
200	do.......b3.	45	700	T., W. & W.....b.c.	36½
300	do.	44⅞	100	Chi. & Alt.....b. c.	102
1800	do.	45	600	C., C. & I.C. b.c.s3.	15
400	do.	45⅛	600	do.	15
100	do.	45¼	500	do.	14⅞
400	Erie.....b. c. s3.	32⅛	1000	do.	14⅝
300	do.	32⅛	10	Pac. R. M.....b.c.	39½
600	do.	32			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. con.	90	300	Union Pacific	29⅛
2,000	U. P. Income	82	200	do.......b3.	29⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	100¾	800	do.	29
100	do.	100⅝	200	do.......s3.	28⅞
50	do.	100¾	1500	do.......s3.	28¾
600	West. Union	75⅛	100	St. Paul.....b3.	34⅞
300	do.	75	200	do.......s3.	34¾
100	do.......b3.	75	200	do.	34⅞
500	do.......s3.	74⅞	100	Rock Island	99
600	do.	74⅞	100	do.......b3.	99
200	do.......b3.	75	100	do.......b3.	98⅞
200	do.	74⅞	50	do.	99
300	Pacific Mail	45¼	100	C., C. & I. C.	14⅞
600	do.	45	100	do.	14¼
100	do.......b3.	45⅛	100	do.	14⅜
500	do.	45⅛	200	do.	14¼
100	do.......s3.	45⅛	100	do.	13¾
500	do.	45	700	do.	13⅛
800	Erie	32	100	do.......b3.	13⅝
300	Lake Shore	73¼	100	do.	13¾
100	do.......b3.	73¼	200	do.	13⅝
600	do.......s3.	73	100	Tol. & Wab.	36½
400	do.	73	200	do.	36⅜
200	North-western	37⅞	200	do.	36¼
100	C., C., C. & Ind'ps.	66			
100	St. Paul Pf.	53¼			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

For the first time in three or four days the Wall Street Markets have to-day developed weakness in addition to dullness. There was little business done anywhere save in the Stock Exchange, and the little there transacted was feverish and flurried. Shares opened dull but firm, and prices improved ⅛ to ⅜ ⅌ cent. on the general list, Western Union alone advancing ⅝ ⅌ cent. At the first call the higher rates were well maintained, but shortly afterward a reaction of ¼ to ¾ ⅌ cent. set in, and at the Second Board the reduced rates prevailed throughout the list of active stocks. New-York Central only showed an advance, ¼ ⅌ cent., on actual sales, and the remaining stocks went off ⅛ to 1⅞ ⅌ cent. at the close. The closing losses in the price list for Shares are as follows: C., C. and I. C., 1⅞; St. Paul Preferred, 1; Union Pacific, ¾; Wabash and North-western Preferred, ⅝; Rock Island, ½; St. Paul Common and Panama, ⅜; and the balance ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. The total sales reached 89,000 Shares, Western Union, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and C., C. and I. C. being the features in the sales. The heavy decline in C., C. and I. C. was due to the default in the mortgage interest, particulars of which we announced some days since. A fear, or pretense of fear, is manifested in certain quarters that the bondholders will foreclose the mortgage within the six months allowed the company, or immediately thereafter. Nothing, however, could be learned on the subject, and it was doubtless the origination of some fertile brain for a dull day on the Exchange. It worked successfully, at all events. Pacific Mail was favorably influenced in the afternoon sales by a report that the Attorney General of the United States had rendered a decision in regard to the inspection of the company's two new ocean vessels, under which they will be allowed to claim and receive the subsidy granted under act of June, 1864, providing for mail service between the United States, Japan, and China. The advance was ⅜ ⅌ cent. The Money market seems to continue overfreighted, and the rate to-day for call loans is 2@2½ ⅌ cent., closing at the higher rate. Prime discounts are moved readily at 5½@6½ ⅌ cent. On Gold paper the average rate is 5@6 ⅌ cent., and prime names are accommodated at 4½ ⅌ cent. Foreign Exchange continues dull and unchanged, prime bankers' sterling 60 days' bills being still quoted at $4 87@$4 87½, and short sight bills at $4 89½@$4 90. Gold opened at 109⅜ yesterday, closing firm, and immediately advanced ⅛, maintaining the improvement up to midday, when it reacted to the opening rate. At the Second Board it recovered and closed strong at 109½. The rates paid for carrying were 1@2 ⅌ cent., and borrowers were accommodated with loans, "flat." The Customs receipts aggregated $311,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $509,000 for [illegible] and the Gold Exchange Bank covered gross clearances to the amount of $13,573,000; gold balances, $1,307,750; currency balances, $1,437,721. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $52,047,186; currency balances, $2,896,772; gold exchanges, $4,469,514; gold balances, $768,734. The specie engagements for shipments by to-morrow's steamers, thus far reported, are but $100,000 gold coin. Government Bonds have ruled steady during the day on rather limited transactions and closed with a fractional improvement in prices. Railway Mortgages were quiet and firm, without any special feature, the aggregate sales being small, Union Pacific Incomes sold at 82; Michigan Central sevens at 99; Central Pacific Gold Bonds at 90½@90⅜@90¼; Western Pacific at 81; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, first, at 86⅞. State Securities were somewhat active, on sales of small parcels. Louisiana sixes, long, sold for 92½; North Carolina sixes, (issued to N. C. R. R.,) at 40; Tennessee sixes, old, ex coupon, at 50@65⅛; new series at 56. Bank Shares were inactive, the total sales amounting to 75 shares; Fourth National brought 102; Republic, ex dividend, 106, and German-American was reported to have sold at 86, at the First Call, and at 88 at the afternoon Board. Express companies' shares were quiet and strong, Adams selling at 109, United States at 68, and American at 61.

The following are the closing quotations of stock prices, in comparison with those of Tuesday:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., '81	111½	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	111	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117⅜	117½
American Gold	109⅜	109½
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 87@$4 87½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	100½	100¾
Chicago & Rock Island	99½	99
Pacific Mail	45¼	45
St. Paul Common	35¼	34⅞
St. Paul Preferred	54½	53½
Western Union	75⅛	74⅞
Union Pacific	29½	28¾
Lake Shore	73¼	73
Toledo & Wabash	36⅞	36¼
North-western Common	38⅛	37⅞
North-western Preferred	56⅛	55½
Delaware & Lackawanna	107⅛	107⅛
New-Jersey Central	106	106
Panama	111⅝	111¼
Erie	32⅛	32
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅜	25¼
C. C. & Indiana Central	15½	13⅝
Harlem	124	124½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	100⅞	100¾	1,200
Erie	32½	32	2,100
Lake Shore	73⅝	73	19,300
C. & Pittsburg	89¼	89¼	100
North-western	38⅜	37⅞	1,600
Rock Island	99½	99	2,600
Pacific Mail	45½	44⅞	6,300
St. Paul	35½	34¾	2,300
St. Paul Pref.	54⅜	53¼	500
Ohios	25⅜	25⅜	100
Western Union	75⅝	74⅞	23,300
Wabash	37⅛	36¼	2,500
Union Pacific	29¾	28¾	15,000
C., C. & I. C.	15⅜	13⅛	7,500
Panama	112	112	100
New-Jersey Central	106	106	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26¼	26¼	100
Morris & Essex	94¾	94¾	100
Quicksilver	30	29½	800
Quicksilver Pref.	34	33½	400
United States Express	68	68	100
Total			89,000

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117¼	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅜	118½
5-20, 1862, Registered	111	112
5-20, 1862, Coupons	111	112
5-20, 1864, Registered	114⅛	114⅜
5-20, 1864, Coupons	115⅝	115⅞
5-20, 1865, Registered	114⅞	115
5-20, 1865, Coupons	116⅝	117
5-20, 1865, new, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅛	116¼
5-20, 1867, Registered	115⅝	115⅞
5-20, 1867, Coupons	117⅛	117⅝
5-20, 1868, Registered	116	116
5-20, 1868, Coupons	117½	118
10-40, Registered	109⅞	110
10-40, Coupons	113⅜	113⅝
5s, 1881, Registered	111¾	112
5s, 1881, Coupons	111¾	111⅞
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90¼	90¾
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	81½	82

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 6s, '86	30	N. Y. reg., B. L.	106½
Alabama 8s, '86	45	N. Y. coup., B. L.	106¾
California 7s	110	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	106
Connecticut 6s	102½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	106
Georgia 6s	77½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	106
Georgia 7s, new bds.	80	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	106
Indiana 5s	100	N. C. 6s, old, Ja. & Ju.	18
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100¼	N.C.N.C.R., Ap.&Oc.	40
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100¼	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Illinois War Loan	100¼	Ohio 6s, '86	104¼
Kentucky 6s	100	Rhode Island 6s	101¼
La. 8s, Levee bds.	22	South C. 6s, Ap.&Oc.	18
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	100	So. C. Non-fun. bds.	5¼
Mich. 6s, '83	100	Tenn. 6s, old	75½
Mich. 7s, '90	100	Tenn. 6s, old, x coup.	56⅛
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99½	Tenn. 6s, new bds., x c.	55½
Mo. 6s, due in '75	98	Tenn. 6s, new bds., n.s.	54½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	97	Texas 10s of '76	90
Mo. 6s, due in '77	96	Virginia 6s, old	28
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95	Va. 6s, new bds.	30
Mo. Long bds., due '81 to '91, incl.	92¼	Va. 6s, Con. bds.	51⅞

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	101½	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.	96⅝
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	100	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	99
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	55	Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.	110
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100¼	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	93½
Chicago & Alton 1st.	103½	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	92¾
Chicago & Alt. Inc.	97	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	90
Joliet & Chi. 1st.	105	N. Y. C. 6s, S.	89
St. L., J. & C. 1st.	96	N. Y. C. 7s, '76.	99
Chic., B. & Q. 8⅌c. 1st.	108	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	104⅝
Chi., R. I. & P.	104½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	104⅝
Cen. R. f N. J. 1st, n.	104	H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85.	101½
Cen. of N. J. C. Conv.	102½	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75.	101
Amer. D. & Im. Bds.	98	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	91¼
M. & S. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	103½	Ohio & M. Con.	89½
M. & St. P. 1st. L. C. D.	80	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	90¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100⅛	West. Pac. Bds.	81
Chi. & N. W. 1st.	96½	Union Pac. 1st Bds.	84½
Chi. & N. W. C. G. B.	78½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	82⅛
Chicago & Mil. 1st.	91½	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	82
C., C., C. & I. 1st, 7s, S. F.	100¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	75
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	104	P. R. of Mo. 1st C. B.	60
Morris & Essex 1st.	104	Pacific 7s, gd. by Mo.	97½
Morris & Essex 2d.	100½	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	104½
Mor. & Es. 7s, of '71.	96	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	100
Erie 1st Ext.	102½	Cleve. & P. C. S. F.	95
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.	97½	Cleve. & P. 3d.	100½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.	97¾	Cleve. & P. 4th.	88
Han. & S. J. 8s C.	78	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st.	81½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct. '75.	102	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	60
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	99¾	Alton & T. H. 1st.	102½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7⅌c.	103¼	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.	86
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	100	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	70
Cleve. & Tol. New B.	97	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	82⅛
Cl., P. & A. Old Bd.	99	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	70
C., P. & A. New. Bs.	97	Tol. & W. 1st. Ext.	91½
Det., M. & T. Bds.	97	Tol. & W. 1st, S. L. D.	76½
Buff. & Erie New B.	97¼	Tol. & W. 2d.	80⅛
Buff. & State Line 7s.	95	Gt. West. 1st, '88.	88
Lake Shore Div. Bds.	95½	Gt. West. 2d, '93.	78

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	146	Mechanics'	133
American Exchange	110	Mercantile	114
Bkrs. & Brkrs. Asso.	75	Merchants'	119
Chatham	127	Merchants' Ex.	106½
City	300	New-York County	200
First National	200	Ninth National	100
Gallatin National	130	People's	140
German-American	86	Phenix	97
Hanover	100	Republic	105½
Imp. & Traders'	190	Shoe & Leather	150
Irving	125	State of New-York	110
Leather Manuf.	190	Union	137

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	—
City 6s, new	104⅛	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	125¾	126
Pennsylvania Central	50½	50⅞
Reading	53¾	56
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42⅛	42¼
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	19
Northern Central	34¾	35
Lehigh Navigation	44⅝	44⅞

The New-York Fire Insurance Company has declared its seventy-first semi-annual dividend of ten ⅌ cent., payable on demand.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company has just negotiated in London about $1,000,000 Second Mortgage Bonds at 79 ⅌ cent. Currency, and $1,500,000 of its consolidated Mortgage Bonds at 71 ⅌ cent. Currency. This company has lately reduced its floating debt more than one-half, and expects to fund the most of the remainder ($1,000,000) within a [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	11	Leather, sides	2,678
Bees-wax, pkgs.	8	Spirits Turp., bbls.	335
Cotton, bales	1,226	Resin, bbls.	10,285
Copper, bbls.	34	Beef, pkgs.	16
Copper, cakes	193	Cut-meats, pkgs.	215
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	178	Lard, pkgs.	610
Eggs, bbls.	1,416	Lard, kegs	75
Flour, bbls.	10,463	Butter, pkgs.	2,848
Wheat, bushels	96,890	Cheese, pkgs.	13,366
Corn, bushels	44,200	Tallow, pkgs.	110
Oats, bushels	7,647	Pea-nuts, bags	3
Rye, bushels	537	Rice, pkgs.	50
Flaxseed, bags	16	Starch, bxs.	1,667
Beans, bbls.	357	Tea, half chests	375
Corn-meal, bbls.	210	Tobacco, hhds.	282
Hemp, bales	12	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	52
Hides, No.	315	Whisky, bbls.	664
Hides, bales	868	Wool, bales	410

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Russia, for Liverpool—372 boxes Tobacco, 47 tcs. Tobacco, 56 hhds. Tobacco, 40 pks. Butter, 100 bxs. Bacon, 210 bxs. Cheese, 50 tcs. Hams, 39 bales Hops, 8,000 bushels Corn, 300 bales Cotton, 8,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Australia, for Glasgow—2,943 bbls. Flour, 15 tcs. Beef, 8,060 bushels Wheat, 4,769 bxs. Cheese, 293 bbls. Fish Oil, 32,641 bushels Corn, 176 hhds. Tobacco, 22 pks. Bacon, 204 cases Sewing-machines, 56 boxes Zinc.

By the steamer Donau, for Bremen—651 cases Tobacco, 1 Carriage, 29 pks. Machinery, 5 cases Rubber, 5,574 bags Corn, 114 hhds. Tobacco, 377 bxs. Shoe Pegs, 170 bxs. Bacon, 91 bales Tobacco, 25 bbls. Flour, 58 pks. Beef.

By the steamer P. Caland, for Rotterdam—5 cases Starch, 400 bxs. Extract, 99 cks. Copper, 400 Hides, 1,668 bbls. Resin, 500 tcs. Lard, 295 hhds. Tobacco, 58 cases Tobacco, 31,487 bushels Wheat, 313 hhds. Tallow, 5 cases Pumps, 1,950 bdls. Rattans, 7,500 bushels Corn, 20 bales Leather, 5,520 Staves, 6 bbls. Sounds, 11 cases Plated Ware.

By the bark Superbo, for Cork—26,400 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Albert Juhl, for Riga—1,817 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Duc de Saxe, for Havre—5,231 bxs. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Lete, for Beyrout—12,500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Cavour, for Liverpool—28,829 bushels Corn, 637 bags DiviDivi, 71 hhds. Tobacco, 9,988 staves, 38 bags Oil-cake, 1,000 sacks Oil-cake, 1,272 bbls. Resin, 1,000 bales Cotton, 126 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark Rosa, for Neste—2,640 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner Eveline, for Tampico—2,000 reams Paper, 250 Demijohns, 200 pks. Woodware, 1,000 cases Petroleum, 10 cases Butter, 10,000 feet Lumber, 14 cases chairs, 125 cases Can Goods, 104 pks. Shooks and Heads.

By the brig Trenmor, for Belfast—1,995 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner Azelda and Lama, for Cayenne—415 pks. Fish, 25 bbls. Pork, 2 tcs. Hams, 250 bbls. Beef, 300 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Beans, 8 cases Lard, 100 cases Kerosene, 50 Shooks and Heads, 30 kegs Butter.

By the brig H. Virden, for Rio—7,200 cases Petroleum, 264 pks. Drugs, 30 bales Domestics, 225 cases Spirits Turpentine, 140 Oars, 181 cases Sewing-machines, 4,701 pcs. Lumber, 8 cases Cotton Gins, 10 cases Gasoline, 108 cases Chairs, 14 cases Clocks.

By the bark Brema, for Hamburg—2,260 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Are slow of sale, with Pots quoted at $6 50@$6 75; Pearls at $9 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in fair request for export at 30c.@32½c. ⅌ lb.

COAL—Has been about steady, but quite dull in most lines, with House Cannel quoted steady at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Quiet, but nominally unchanged as to values; sales, 1,100 bags Maracaibo, by the Atlas and M. M. Heath, at 20½c.@21c., gold.

COTTON—Has been held more firmly for early delivery, but has been inactive; sales, 541 bales, including 322 bales to shippers, 209 bales to spinners, and 10 bales to speculators. The demand for forward delivery has been moderate, with prices quoted 1-32c.@3-32c. ⅌ lb. higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,000 bales, (of which 4,000 bales were on last evening, and 7,000 bales to-day,) and 600 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 16¼c.@16 9-32c.; September, 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c.; October, 16 17-32c.@16 9-16c.; November, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; December, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; January, 16 9-16c.@16⅝c.; February, 16¾c., and March, 16 15-16c. ⅌ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,226 bales, including 15 bales from Norfolk, 618 bales from Savannah, 191 bales from Charleston, 256 bales from Galveston, 1 bale from Wilmington, and 235 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 727 bales, and thus far this week 3,501 bales, against 2,645 bales same time last week; and since the 1st of September last 3,756,719 bales, against 3,558,879 bales the previous season. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 6,004 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 89,049 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 159,178 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

EGGS—Have been moderately inquired for, since our last, within the range of 16c.@23c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings reported in stock available at from 18c.@19c. for very good to strictly prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a good demand noted for most grades of State and Western Flour, prices of which have shown more firmness; quoted generally 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. higher. Lines of shipping extras offered sparingly, and held with more confidence. The sales since our last have been 13,850 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 35; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65; choice to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $5 85@$6 65; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 40@$5 55; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio, $5 40@$5 80, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 10; and trade and family extras within the previous range....Southern Flour firm, and in rather more demand. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 950 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$7 for poor to choice Shipping, and $7 10@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request at from $5 20@$6 60 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $6 25@$6 50 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been more sought after within the range of from $3 50@$4 20 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 for White Western; $3 85@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 825 bbls.

GRAIN—An active demand prevails for Spring Wheat, mostly for export, at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing quite firmly for prime stock, which has been offered less freely. Ungraded stock attracted more attention. Winter Wheat has likewise been in good request, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, with the main dealings reported in new Red and Amber. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 234,000 bushels at $1 31@$1 36 for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 31@$1 33 for Minnesota and Duluth, in store and afloat, at $1 35@$1 36, chiefly at $1 36 for Milwaukee; $1 29@$1 32 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 24@$1 27 for No. 2 Chicago do., car and boat loads, mostly at $1 27 for strictly prime, afloat; $1 25@$1 26 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring; $1 20@$1 34 for ungraded Spring; $1 25@$1 32½ for old Red and Amber Western, odd lots; $1 28@$1 32 for new Red Western, chiefly at $1 32 for prime, part to arrive soon; $1 32@$1 34 for new Amber do.; $1 34@$1 55 for new Amber Kentucky and Tennessee; $1 40@$1 45, in part, for new White Kentucky, &c.... Corn has been further advanced fully 1c. a bushel, on a brisk trade, mostly for export, closing quite firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 321,000 bushels at 79c.@81c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 80c.@81c. for sailing-vessel stock, and closing at 81c. for prime samples; 81c.@82c. for Yellow Western, and 90c.@92c. for White do....For forward delivery, there was some inquiry noted for prime Mixed Western, September options, on the basis of 80c., with 83c. asked....Rye dull and irregular, within the range of 90c.@$1 05 for New and Old, ⅌ bushel....Barley wholly nominal....Barley-malt quiet and depressed in price; sales, 3,500 bushels Western, part at $1 50 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been less active; old stock held above the views of buyers, and very quiet; Old Mixed Western quoted at 75c. bid, and up to 85c. asked for prime; Old White Western held at 85c.@90c., in store and afloat, with 80c. reported as the best bid for prime, in store. A sale of 570 bags fair Old Mixed Western was made at 75c. ⅌ bushel; New in better supply and offered with more urgency, leading to depression and irregularity in values; sales reported of equal to 18,000 bushels New Mixed within the range of 55c.@65c. for Western, the latter an extreme; and 50c.@53c., mostly at 50c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 60c.@70c. for White Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Western. Of old Mixed State, four car-loads were reported sold at 65½c. ⅌ bushel. And of new crop Mixed Western, 10,000 bushels Prime, seller September, at 50c. ⅌ bushel, which rate was 2c. a bushel higher than the price made yesterday, same option. A moderate jobbing business was reported in Feed within the range of $20@$32 50 ⅌ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—There has been a fair inquiry for Bagging at rather firmer rates. Sales, 100 bales Native at 10c., and 200 rolls Domestic at 13¾c.@14c. Market otherwise dull but steady.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been moderately dealt in at about former rates, with shipping stock, poor to strictly choice, quoted at 70c.@82½c., and the range of retailing qualities at from $1@$1 40 ⅌ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 70c.@80c. Straw has been in request, with Oat within the range of 75c.@95c., and Rye at 40c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 200 bales prime sold at 2⅞c., currency, ⅌ lb.; market quoted steady but generally dull. We quote: American Hemp at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 8c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6½c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@6⅛c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 11-16c.@2⅞c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—A very moderate business has been reported in this line at essentially unaltered figures. Sales, 1,000 Bogota, 500 Montevideo, 440 Dry-salted Matanzas, and 1,500 City Slaughter, on private terms. We quote: Dry Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 26c.@27c.; Buenos Ayres, 20 to 25 lbs., 26½c.; Montevideo, 20½ to 21½ lbs., 5¾c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 23 lbs., 25c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 24c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 24c.; Central American, 18 to 21 lbs., 22½c.@23c.; Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, 20 to 22 lbs., 20½c.@21½c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 9 to 13 lbs., 25c.; Truxillo, 15 to 17 lbs., 22c.; Zanzibar, 10 to 12 lbs., 18c., all gold, selected; Sierra Leone, 9 to 10 lbs., 23c., currency selected; Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs., 21c.@22c.; Indianola and San Antonio, 20 to 25 lbs., 23c.; Corpus Christi, 20 to 25 lbs., 23c.; Southern, 12 to 18 lbs., 18c.@18½c., currency, as they run. And Dry-salted Hides thus: Chili, 29 to 32 lbs., 18c.; Maranham, 25 to 28 lbs., 15c.@15½c.; Pernambuco, 28 to 30 lbs., 15c.; Bahia, 28 to 30 lbs., 14c.; Maracaibo, 30 to 33 lbs., 15c.; Savanilla, 26 to 30 lbs., 14c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 24 to 28 lbs., 18c.@18½c., currency, as they run; Texas and Southern, 24 to 30 lbs., 14c.@16c., currency, as they run. Wet-salted Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 46 to 50 lbs., 12½c.; Rio Grande, 44 to 48 lbs., 11c.@12½c.; California, 45 to 50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35 to 40 lbs., 11c.; New-Orleans City, 60 to 80 lbs., 11½c.@12c. gold, selected; Texas pulled and packer, 60 to 80 lbs., 11½c.@13c.; Texas knife, 60 to 80 lbs., 11c.; Southern, 20 to 60 lbs., 10c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60 to 75 lbs., 11½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45 to 60 lbs., 9c.@9¼c., currency, selected. East India stock thus: Calcutta Slaughter, 9½ to 12½ lbs., 15½c.@16c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8 to 9½ lbs., 13½c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19 to 22 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold. The stock in first hands was 138,300 Hides and 1,407 bales do., against 209,800 Hides and 709 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for supplies within our range. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 30c.@35c.; American, new, fair to fair, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 13c.@20c.; Olds, 5c.@10c. Bavarians, (genuine), [illegible] more desirable qualities, which have shown steadiness as to values. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock, tannages, light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 28c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c., poor do., 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 32c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@31c.; Rough Oak, 32c.@33c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Quoted firm, as in our last, but without activity.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm, but quiet to-day. Sales, 200 bbls. Strained at $2 20; 200 bbls. do., small pkgs., at $2 37½; and 100 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.... Tar and Pitch as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine steady, but inactive; sales, 62 bbls. merchantable at 35½c. ⅌ gallon. At Charleston, 3,000 bbls. sold on private terms.

PETROLEUM—The general market shows more firmness. The offerings by receivers are on a restricted scale, and advanced prices are claimed, tending to check operations, though the demand from shippers is more active, especially for August and September options....Crude, in bulk, has been purchased to the extent of 4,000 bbls., early delivery, at 5⅛c. ⅌ gallon, subsequently held a shade higher. Shipping stock quoted at 8½c. ⅌ gallon....Refined has been in better request and quoted dearer. Sales have been reported of 8,000 bbls., early deliveries, at 12c., subsequently quoted at 12c.@12⅛c.; with September options quoted at 12¼c. bid, and up to 12½c. asked. And at Philadelphia, sales have been reported of 3,500 bbls. August options, at 11⅞c.; 5,000 bbls., first half of September, vessel to be ready by Sept. 5, at 12c., and 10,000 bbls. September options, at 12c.@12⅛c. ⅌ gallon. Some resales of old contracts rumored under quotations....Refined in cases, have been in more demand on the basis of 17c....Naphtha quoted at 7¾c.@8⅛c., in shipping order.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet for early delivery, owing, in part, to the advanced prices claimed. Sales 100 bbls. Western Mess at $24. Prime Mess quoted at $20. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,000 bbls., September options, at $23 75@$23 80, closing at $23 75 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs quiet at 9c.@9½c....Cut-meats inactive, but steady. Small lots of City bulk stock sold within the previous range. ....Bacon held more firmly, checking trade. Sales 83 bxs. Long Clear, in lots, at 11¼c., quoted at 11c.@11¼c.; and 150 bxs. do., September option, at 11½c. Short Clear quoted at 11½c....Lard quoted ⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher, but quiet, the advanced prices claimed impeding operations. Sales for early delivery confined to small lots of Western Steam at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; 100 tcs. City at 13½c., subsequently quoted at 13⅝c.@13¾c. Refined nominal, and for forward delivery, in Western Steam, a moderately active business reported, comprising 3,250 tcs., September options, at 13⅞c.@14 3-16c., closing at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c. ⅌ lb....Beef quoted steady on a light jobbing trade.... There has been a moderately active inquiry noted for the better qualities of Butter, for trade purposes, at essentially unaltered quotations. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 31c.@33c. for extra choice; 16c.@21c. for ordinary to very choice Western, and 24c.@27c. for fancy do....Cheese has been held with more confidence on a fairly active demand, in good part for shipment. The low rates ruling for ocean steam room tended to stimulate export purchases. Demand mostly for the finer qualities of stock; State Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 11c.@13½c., chiefly at 11½c.@13c. for good to choice, and 13⅛c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@11½c.; Western, 6c.@12c.

RICE—Has been quoted stronger in price, and has been moderately dealt in, mainly in a jobbing way, with Carolina at $7 87½@$9 50 for common to choice. Rangoon at $6 37½@$6 75, free, and $2 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SKINS—A fair demand has been noted for samples on a firm basis as to values. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Guatemala, 67½c.; not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 63c.; Angostura, 48c.@50c.; Para, 65c.@66c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c.@55c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 48c.@50c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52½c.; Cape, 35c.@42c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been rather more inquired for since our last, with Castile at 9c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw in demand on the basis of 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for fair to good refining, but generally held 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb. higher, checking business. Sales to-day, 340 hhds. fully fair to good refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅛c.; and 12 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c....Refined firm and wanted.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow fairly active and firm; sales equal to 245,000 lbs. at 7¾c.@8⅛c. for fair to prime.... Stearine wanted; held higher, with best City quoted at 17c., and Western at 16¾c.@17c.; sales, 71 tcs. Western at 16¾c. ⅌ lb....Of Grease 100 tcs. sold at 10c.@10¼c., the latter rate for extra White.

WHISKY—Quoted down to $1 01 ⅌ gallon, on a very dull market; sales, 150 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Grain room, by steam, for Liverpool has been offered less freely, and has been in good demand at firmer rates. Provisions and other general cargo offering moderately at low figures. For most other ports berth Freights very quiet, with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers. The chartering business has been limited. Vessels for the Petroleum trade moderately inquired for, but bids ruling low and unsatisfactory to shipowners. Tonnage suited to the Grain trade in slack request....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 25 tons Tallow and 10,000 Staves on private terms, and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat (a three boat-load bin) at 8½d. ⅌ bushel; 24,000 bushels Grain (relet room) on private terms; 470 bxs. Bacon at 30s.@32s. 6d.; 9,500 bxs. Cheese within the range of 35s.@40s., chiefly at 37s. 6d.; 50 pks. Butter at 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 130 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 27s. 6d. for hhds.; 300 bales Cotton on private terms, quoted at ¼d. ⅌ lb., and 40 bales Hops on private terms....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; and by steam, 1,000 bxs. Cheese, via Cardiff, and 2,000 bxs. Cheese, via Southampton, at 60s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 145 tons Provisions, part at 37s. 6d.@40s. ⅌ ton....For Cardiff, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., with option of Bristol; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ⅌ bushel, with same option; 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. ⅌ tierce; 100 bbls. Pork at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For the United Kingdom, a bark, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, rumored, without reliable particulars.... For Cork and orders, Grain tonnage was quoted at from 5s.@5s. 4½d. for large and small vessels, with regular lay days, but the demand was very tame....For Antwerp, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ⅌ bushel; also, a British ship, 982 tons, with about 6,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ⅌ bbl. ....For the Continent, a British bark, 641 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Two or three other Petroleum charters, for the Continent, were rumored, but without reliable particulars....For Bremen, by steam, 16,800 bushels Corn at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 175 pks. Provisions on private terms; 850 pks. Tobacco, reported on the basis of 27s. 6d.@30s. for cases; and 500 pks. mdse. on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 175 tons Copper at 30s. ⅌ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain. 500 pks. Lard, 75 tons Tallow, 150 pks. Tobacco, 500 bbls. Resin, and 5,000 Staves on private terms....For the German Baltic, direct, a Norwegian bark, 376 tons, hence with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (a recharter,) at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.... For Vigo, a German brig, 336 tons, hence, with about 6,600 cases Petroleum, reported at 26c....For Gibraltar, by sail, 50 bbls. Alcohol at 6s. ⅌ bbl; 150 cases Tobacco at 13c.; and 300 cases Florida Water at 15c. ⅌ cubic foot. Also an Italian bark, 345 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Cette, an Italian brig, 375 tons, hence, with Provisions and Staves, reported at about £510....For Montevideo and orders, a German brig, 196 tons, (now at Boston,) with Flour from Baltimore at $1 35, or with privilege of Upper River ports, at $1 60, gold, ⅌ bbl., and 5 per cent. primage....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber from Savannah at $8....For New-York, three schooners, with Lumber from Jacksonville at $8 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1874.

There was a fair condition of trade this forenoon in fair quality Beeves, while poor quality horned Cattle could not be sold; prices ranged from 8½@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weights from 4½ to 8 cwt., on 55 to 58 lbs. net. Milch Cows very slow from $35@$55 50 ⅌ head. Veals free of sale from 8c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Grass Calves also free of sale from 4½c.@6c. ⅌ lb. Yearling Bulls sold from 2¾c.@3c. ⅌ lb., gross weight. Sheep fair from 5¼c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Lambs slow from 7c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Several lots of Sheep and Lambs were sold on private terms. One car containing 126 State Hogs, average weight 208 lbs. ⅌ head, were sold on private terms. City-dressed inactive from 9c.@9⅛c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 246 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt.; 116 good Illinois Steers from 11¾c. to 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 112 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 81 good Illinois Steers from 11¾c. to 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; 96 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt., scant; 77 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., 60 good Illinois Steers, with a choice top, from 12¼c. to 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. T. Gillis sold for self 136 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb. and $1 on ⅌ head, weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 74 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. H. Meyer sold for self 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 64 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 38 Cherokee Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 91 Texan Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 102 Missouri Steers from 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for T. & J. Goff, 112 good Kentucky Steers from 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. Burchard & Merritt held on sale on commission, 48 Cherokee Steers. S. Moses sold for self 54 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 88 Cherokee Steers at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 4½ cwt. The herds forwarded by Morris Waixel & Co. were sold as follows: W. Thompson sold 80 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. D. Waixel sold 65 good Illinois Steers, with a choice top, from 11¾c. and $1 on ⅌ head, to 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 88 fair Missouri Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb. and $1 off ⅌ head, weight 6½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards.—Hume & Elliott sold 18 Sheep, weight 1,540 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 49 Sheep, weight 4,130 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 115 Sheep, weight 9,650 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 77 Sheep, weight 6,610 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 64 Sheep, weight 7,960 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 34 Lambs, weight 2,150 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 34 Lambs, weight 2,000 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 16 Lambs, weight 840 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 50 cull Lambs, weight 2,370 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 62 Lambs, weight 3,440 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 72 Lambs, weight 3,860 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 68 Lambs, weight 4,330 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 55 Lambs, weight 3,460 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 35 Lambs, weight 2,230 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 21 grass Calves, weight 4,690 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 66 grass Calves, weight 13,260 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 4 grass Calves, weight 1,020 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 320 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 7 Veals, weight 1,100 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 370 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 8 Veals, weight 1,210 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 9 Veals, weight 1,380 lbs., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; S. McGraw sold 41 Lambs, weight 2,570 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; 38 grass Calves, weight 6,880 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 5 Veals, weight 660 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 450 lbs., at 9½c. ⅌ lb.; 8 Bulls, weight 6,100 lbs., at 3c. ⅌ lb. T. Kirby sold 2 Bulls, weight 1,390 lbs., at 2¾c. ⅌ lb.; 6 Bulls, weight 9,490 lbs., at 3c. ⅌ lb.; 65 grass Calves, weight 12,500 lbs., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 20 grass Calves, weight 4,120 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb. and $5 off ⅌ head; 24 grass Calves, weight 4,730 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 3 Sheep, weight 240 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 210 Sheep, weight 17,620 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 80 Sheep, weight 7,830 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 71 Lambs, weight 5,260 lbs., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 81 Lambs, weight 4,800 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Jalliffe & Co. sold 164 Lambs, weight 8,780 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 4 Bucks, weight 480 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 104 Sheep, weight 7,720 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 201 Sheep, weight 17,640 lbs., price not obtained. J. N. Fidcock sold 649 Lambs, weight 38,320 lbs., and 186 Sheep, weight 16,180 lbs., rates not quoted.

RECEIPTS.

Gross Arrivals at Weehawken Yards for Week Ending Aug. 3, 1874—736 head of horned Cattle, 9,757 Sheep and Lambs, 744 Veals and Calves, 3,583 Hogs, 19 Horses. All save the horned Cattle are included in New-York City.

Fresh Arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for Yesterday and To-day—[illegible] for Yesterday and To-day—2,100 Sheep and Lambs, 18 Cows, 32 Bulls, 365 Veals and Calves.

Fresh Arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for Yesterday and To-day—1,603 Sheep and Lambs, 5,647 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 12 cars reported to arrive, were 1,173 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,874 head, or 522 cars, against 433 cars for the same time last week; the market was lively, and good Cattle sold readily at yesterday's rates; common stock fully ¼c. off; the yards are full of scalawag stuff, which is entirely neglected; about 240 head were disposed of; sales of 600 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 964 to 1,633 lbs., at $5@$7; 300 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 981 to 1,419 lbs., at $5@$6 25; 500 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,060 to 1,475 lbs., at $5@$6 65; 62 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,370 lbs., at $6 50; 180 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 926 to 1,316 lbs., at $4 25@$6 75; 13 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 817 lbs., at $3 75. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 3,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 15,400 head, against 14,200 head for the same time last week. The market was active at ¼c.@½c. decline on all grades from last week's prices; Canada Lambs, $6@$6 87½; Canada Sheep, $4@$5; Western Sheep, $4@$5. Sales of 300 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 60 lb.@68 lbs., at $5 50@$7; 200 head Indiana Sheep, ranging from 92 lbs. to 102 lbs., at $5; 500 head Canada Sheep, averaging 96 lbs., at $5; 422 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 84 pounds, at $4 75. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 210 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,000 head, against 6,700 head for the same time last week; the market was fairly active at $5 75@$6 25 for Michigans, $6 25@$6 50 for Yorkers, $7@$7 05 for Heavy Hogs.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 5.—Cattle very dull; receipts, 2,000 head; market almost lifeless; offerings chiefly of poor grades. Prices tending downward; Common to Extra Shipping sold at $4 50@$5 50; Native Butchers, $2 50@$4; Texans, $2@$3 25. Shipments—2,200 head. Live Hogs firmer; receipts, 8,000 head; market more active and higher; sales ranged from $6 25@$7 15, with bulk of sales at $6 35@$6 50; market closed strong, with pens empty; shipments, 7,000 head. Sheep in fair demand and firm; sales, 600 head at $3@$5.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm, in fair demand, and higher; closed easier; No. 1 Spring, $1 07⅝@$1 07½; No. 2 do., $1 05⅛@$1 05⅜, cash; $1 05⅛, August; $1 02⅛, September; $1, seller all the year; No. 3 Spring, 99c.; Rejected, 90c. Corn opened dull and closed active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@65¼c.; closed 65c. bid, cash; 62½c. bid, August; 64¾c. bid, September; Rejected, 63½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 at 42c., cash; 38½c., August; 35¾c., September; Rejected, 41c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 73c.@75c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 05, spot; $1 03@1 05, September. Pork opened firm, but closed dull at $24 25, cash; $24 37½@$24 40, September. Lard quiet, but firm and better at 13⅝c.@13¾c., cash or August; 14c., September. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at 97c. On Call Board this afternoon Wheat closed firm at $1 05⅛, cash and August; $1 02⅜, September. Corn steady at 64⅞c.@65c., cash and August; 64¾c., September. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 97,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat, 248,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. Freights unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Flour quiet and weak; low grades off; Superfine Winter, $3 50@$3 75; Extra do., $3 75@$4 25; Double Extra do., $4 25@$5. Wheat opened firm but closed dull; sample lots of No. 3 Red, $1 05@$1 07; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 12@$1 15. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 63½c. at East St. Louis, in elevator 64½c., September. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 46c.@47½c., in elevator. Rye firm at 75c.@77c. Pork firm and higher for futures; $24, cash; $16, seller all the year. Dry-salted Meats firm; no sales. Bacon active at 9½c. for Shoulders; 12½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12¾c. for Clear Sides, cash; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c., buyer last half of August; Clear Sides 13c., buyer August and seller September. Lard unchanged. Live Hogs firm; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25. Bacon, $6 25@$7. Cattle—Texans, lower; Corn-fed, $2@$4; inferior to fair Butcher's Steers, $2@$3 50; Cows and Heifers, $2@$3; good Butchers to choice Native Steers, $3 75@$6 25. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,400 bushels Hogs, 3,000 head Cattle. Shipments—24,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The demand for wool continues steady but moderate. Dealers are now quite busy grading the domestic fleeces received, and manufacturers find no difficulty in selecting any kind of Domestic Wool that suits their particular wants, as there is a large assortment of all kinds on the market. Manufacturers are now pretty well supplied, but so much of the domestic clip has already gone into consumption, holders are confident that full prices will be obtained for the balance, especially as the markets at all points are firm. The sales have been at 52c.@55c. for Ohio and Pennsylvania, including medium X, XX, and above Michigan Fleeces, 48c.@51c., and Wisconsin and other Western Fleeces, 45c.@51c. There is very little Pulled Wool offering, and the market is firm. The sales of Super and X have been at 45c.@55c., and small lots of very choice Maine Super at 56c.@58c. In Combing and Delaine selections the sales have been at 55c.@60c. for Washed and 41½c.@46½c. for Unwashed. California Spring has been selling at 31c.@40c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 32c.@33c.; Western do., 22c.@23c.; fair to good, 18c.@21c. Cheese firm; New-York State prime, 12¾c.@13½c.; Western do., 12c.@12½c.; half-skims, 8c.@10c. Eggs easy; State, fresh stock, 19c.@20c.; Western do., 17c.@18c. Clover-seed in good demand at $11@$11 50; Timothy commands $3 37½; Flax-seed, $1 90@$2. Flour in fair demand; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extras, $4 50@$5 25; North-western Extra Family, $6 @ $7 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $6 25@$7; high grades, $8@$8 50. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 25@$1 32; Amber, $1 34@$1 35. Rye—No demand. Corn fairly active and firm; Yellow, 82c.@82½c.; Mixed, 81c.@82c. Oats weak for new; firm for old White; 63c.@70c. for new; 72c.@78c. for old. Provisions excited and active; Mess Pork advanced $1; Bacon and Green Meats ½c.; Lard 1c. Petroleum nominal at 11¾c. for Refined, cash and August; 8c.@8⅛c. for Crude in bbls.; 4½c. in bulk. Whisky held at $1 04 for Western, in iron.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—Flour more active and unchanged. Wheat active and unchanged. Corn dull and weak; Southern White, 88c.@91c.; Southern Yellow, 81c.; Western Mixed, 77c. Oats dull and heavy; Southern, 60c.@61c.; Western Mixed, 58c.; do. White, 60c.@62c. Rye dull and lower at 75c.@80c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess Pork scarce and at $24@$25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Bacon very active and strong; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 17c.@17½c. Lard firmer and higher at 14¼c.@14½c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 19¼c.@21¾c. Crude Petroleum very dull and nominal; buyers demand a reduction; quoted, 4⅞c.@4⅞c. Whisky quiet and lower at $1 02@$1 03.

TOLEDO, Aug. 5.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand, and advanced at $1 31 for No. 1 White Wabash; $1 28 for No. 2 do.; $1 26 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 30 for extra do.; $1 14 for Amber Michigan, cash and August; $1 16, September; $1 13½@$1 14½ for No. 2 Red; $1 15½, September; $1 07@$1 08 for No. 3 Red. Corn active and higher at 68¼c. for High Mixed, cash; 68c., August; 67½c., September; 66c., October; Low Mixed, 67¼c.@67¾c.; no grade, 67c.; damaged, 59c. Oats steady at 45c. for No. 2; seller during week, 42c.; August, 40c.; Michigan, 46c.; selling during week, 42c. Freights firmer, but not quotably higher. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—73,000 Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—Flour dull; Superfine, $5 50; Treble Extra, $5 50@$6 50; Choice, $6 75@$7 50. Corn quiet; Yellow Mixed, 78c.; Yellow, 80c.; White, 94c. Oats quiet at 80c. Bran dull at 75c. Hay firm; prime, $26; choice, $26 50. Pork stronger, held at $25 50. Dry-salted Meats scarce and higher; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c. Bacon excited; prices higher; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hams scarce at 17c. Lard scarce; tierce, 15c.; keg, 15c.@15½c. Sugar dull; fully fair, 9½c.@9¾c. Molasses—No sales. Whisky easier at $1 05. Coffee quiet at 19c.@22¾c. Corn-meal dull and lower at $3 75. Gold, 109¼. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium. Sterling, $5 35½.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—23,789 bushels Wheat, 18,800 bushels Corn, 25,900 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—109,992 bushels Wheat, 16,637 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—31,841 bushels Wheat, 68,674 bushels Corn, 25,200 bushels Oats. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9¼c.; Corn, 8¼c.; Oats, 5¼c. to New-York. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $6@$6 25; Bakers', $6 50@$6 75; Amber, $6 50@$6 75; White Mill at $7 25. Wheat entirely neglected; quotations nominal. Corn scarce and firm; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 72c. Oats—Market bare. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Balance unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 03@$1 05; White, $1 15@$1 20. Oats quiet and weak at 45c.@50c. Rye dull at 80c. Butter unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged at $24. Lard scarce and firm; Summer, 13c.@13¼c., the outside price asked; jobbing sales of Kettle at 15c. Bulk-meats active and higher; Shoulders sold at 8⅛c.; held higher; Clear Rib Sides sold early in day at 11c.@11⅛c., spot; 11¼c., buyer August; held at 11¼c., spot, at the close; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders sold at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; held at 9½c. at close; Clear Rib Sides sold at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; held higher at close; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Whisky firm at 96c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. Wheat opened steady but closed firmer; sales, early, of car-lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 33. Corn firm; sales 5,000 bushels at 74c.@75c., closing nominally 1c. better. Corn-meal—$31 for Bolted, and $30 for Unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$28 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 6¾c., Corn 6c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 87 to the Hudson, $3 37 to New-York. Lake Receipts—564,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—32,100 bushels Wheat, 259,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 19; No. 2 do., $1 11⅞, spot; $1 10¼, August; $1 05¾, September. Corn dull and easier; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@65c. Oats steady; No. 2, 52c. Rye steady at 75c. for No. 1. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 03. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—3,800 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn dull and drooping at 75c.@82c. Oats unchanged, new, 52c.@53c. Rye unchanged. Pork in fair demand and higher at $25. Bacon firm and in fair demand at 9¾c. for Shoulders; 12½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.@15¾c. Whisky, 96c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 31c. Resin firm at $1 70 for Strained, $2 20@$5 for Pale. Crude Turpentine sold at $1 25 for hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 25.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16¾c.; Low Middling, 15¾c.; Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 55 bales; gross, 55 bales; sales, 350 bales last evening, 650 bales; stock, 21,791 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—Cotton quiet, steady; Middling, 16⅞c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 15c.; exports, coastwise, 10 bales; sales, 75 bales; spinners, 40 bales; stock, 2,125 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 5.—Cotton—Demand good, offerings light; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 29 bales; exports coastwise, 29 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 5.—Cotton easy; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 79 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,941 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 5.—Cotton nominal; Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, 15 bales; sales, 5 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

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Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

After considerable debate and some vigorous opposition, the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn has determined, by a large majority over the necessary two-thirds, to issue bonds for the construction of the East River Bridge. Work has for some time been going on, on both sides of the river, in connection with this structure, and, if we are not mistaken, sufficient funds will now be forthcoming to enable considerable progress to be made. There is a prospect, therefore, that the gigantic enterprise may some day be completed. Whether it will ever pay, or whether the burden of its erection has been at all wisely or fairly distributed, are questions which we shall not discuss at present. The completion of the bridge will prove a long step toward the consolidation of the two cities.

The burning of a steam-boat on one of the Western rivers is not such an uncommon occurrence as to excite much comment. But the destruction of the *Pat Rogers*, on the Ohio River, was attended with an unusual loss of life. At least twenty persons are supposed to have perished in the flames, which seem to have caught in the cotton with which the boat was laden. It is a shocking story of carelessness and neglect; a boat filled with inflammable material is allowed to push ahead without any efficient watch set, and the fire is at last discovered by accident, one of the officers of the vessel casually seeing the blaze in the cargo. There is no possible excuse for such a course.

We have referred elsewhere to the folly exhibited by the Brooklyn Investigation Committee in publishing the so-called cross-examination of Mrs. TILTON. If anything could bring that folly home to them, it would be the letter of Mr. BEECHER to F. MOULTON, published elsewhere. What necessity can there be for wearying the public with the Tiltonian matrimonial brawls when Mr. BEECHER himself is able to take the position which he does in this letter? He challenges MOULTON to produce the documents quoted from by Mr. TILTON. He says: "Mr. TILTON has made a deadly assault upon me, and has used letters and fragments of letters, purporting to be copies of these papers. Are these extracts genuine? Are they garbled? What are their dates? What, if anything, has been left out, and what put in?" Assuredly this is not the language of a man who is afraid of the truth coming out. This direct challenge appears to have brought MOULTON from his hiding-place—as further silence on his part would have been sufficient to convict him of having taken part in a conspiracy with a precious set of rascals.

Honest men are more apt to get their rights when rogues fall out, but they do not always get them. According to the Sacramento *Union*, there has been a falling out among the members of the Ring in the Central Pacific Railroad management, which ought to be followed, if the maxim be correct, by a remarkable accession of honest men's dues. There has been in this road a repetition of the Credit Mobilier scheme, with "Subsidy" POMEROY, now on trial in Kansas, in the rôle of OAKES AMES. The Directors, as Directors, turned over to themselves as contractors all the property of the company to pay for building the road, while [illegible] was actually built for from one- [illegible] to charge rates that will pay a good profit on the nominal cost of the road, and the upshot of the matter is a good crop of Grangerism on the line of the road and a quarrel among the Ring.

Another chapter in the interminable quarrel between Messrs. VAN NORT and GREEN appears this morning in the form of a letter from the former to the Board of Health. The public has absolutely no interest in this squabble. It can make but little difference whether Mr. GREEN opposed, or Mr. VAN NORT supported, the various bungling provisions of the present City charter. But there is a very strong public interest in the fact that our street pavements are in a shocking condition. We presume we can boast of having the worst-paved City of any size in the world. We certainly enjoy a bad pre-eminence among the cities of our own country. And it is not much consolation, under the circumstances, to know that our City charter is of that peculiarly complex and contradictory character that only an expert could pretend to say where the responsibility lies.

STILL-BORN LAWS.

The recent "corner" in corn in the Chicago market was by no means an isolated incident in the history of the past month in that great grain and provision centre. There were, at the same moment that the corn "corner" was the most rigid and ruinous, a "corner" in oats and another in pork. On Thursday last, oats were sold in that market for immediate delivery at 53 cents a bushel, while for delivery on Saturday or after they sold at fully thirty per cent. less, or at 36¾ cents a bushel. At the same date pork sold at $23 50 per barrel in Chicago, while it sold at eleven shillings less in New-York. These facts are conclusive that the market in these particular articles was in the hands of men who regulated the prices, not according to the general demand and supply, but according to their ability to prevent others who had contracted to deliver those articles to them from getting the goods at the price agreed on. In other words, there was a "corner," and the men who made it were seeking to force the price in that particular place and for that particular day as high as they possibly could. There is no evading the evidence that this was the case.

Now it happens that at the last session of the Illinois Legislature—which body, by the way, was an unusually good one—a law was passed expressly designed to prevent "corners" in grain and provisions in the Chicago market. It went into operation the 1st day of July, and before it was thirty days old it had been violated in the most impudent and extensive fashion. We do not suppose that "King Jack," as Mr. STURGES, the leader of the late combination, is called, was ignorant of the existence of this law, or of the penalties which he risked incurring by his bold operations. A statute of that kind could not have failed to attract the attention of the class whom it was intended to restrain. But it is obvious that if Mr. STURGES and his companions, or their victims, knew of the law, they cared nothing for it. They knew it would not and could not be enforced. Though the machinery which provides for the execution of its provisions may be ever so perfect, and though the officials whose duty it is to enforce the law may be entirely faithful, the law is bound to fail, because it comes in conflict with a force stronger than any it can bring to bear.

This statute is, indeed, but one of many with which the records of every Legislature in the Union are burdened. We have a number of them in our own State. The Usury law is an instance. Although it is entirely a dead letter, and is never enforced or regarded, and although it bears heaviest on those whom it is expressly designed to protect—the farmers—yet the prejudice by which it is sustained is too strong to be overcome, and it still cumbers the statute-book. Every Winter some effort is made to repeal it, and always with the same result. But meanwhile the efforts to enforce it in this City, which have been made from time to time, have also failed.

Our tax laws are specimens of the same kind of abortive legislation. They assume that men can be made, by oaths and penalties, to submit to them. But they have never been enforced and never can be. Assessors do not undertake to rigidly apply them, tax-payers continually evade them, and the courts are constantly narrowing the circle within which their inquisitorial and confiscating provisions can be made to operate. The failure in this case, as in those of the Usury laws and the laws against corners, is that the motives in force to render the law void are far more powerful than those which impel to its execution. In the long run the stronger forces prevail, and, though we may, in a sort of awkward obstinacy, cling to the law as it stands, the law remains a dead letter.

It is needless to say that these laws do more harm than good. They cannot do otherwise. They accustom the public to the notion of inoperative laws; they loosen the general obligation of the statutes; they encourage the spirit of factiousness; they demoralize the officials whose duty it is to enforce the law. And while, on the one hand, they fail of their own direct purpose, they keep the Legislature forever tinkering at them in the vain hope of improving them; and this tends to another evil—instability of legislation.

STIRRING THE FIRE.

It seems a great pity that the "Committee of Investigation" into the Brooklyn scandal should persist in forcing *more* scandal than is absolutely necessary upon the attention of the public. What they strangely call the "cross-examination" of Mrs. TILTON seems to have scarcely any bearing on the charge which this committee was requested by Mr. BEECHER to inquire into. It is not in any sense a cross-examination—it would be more correct to describe it as a series of leading questions, the nature and purpose of which were evidently known, at least in a general way, to the witness beforehand. They are friendly, not hostile questions, and it is difficult to understand why the committee should imagine they had been cross-examining Mrs. TILTON. As for the "evidence" itself, what it proves seems to us to be this—that Mrs. TILTON is full of bitterness and anger toward her husband; that she has been leading a miserable sort of life for years past; and that she [illegible] to strike at him as hard as a [illegible] hard enough. Whether or not she "does well to be angry," we shall not attempt to decide—we have no desire to sit in judgment on the TILTON *ménage*. There are a good many unhappy wives and husbands in the universe; but, thank goodness, they don't all turn upon each other publicly with the deadly malevolence and spite of Mr. and Mrs. TILTON. If every ill-matched couple took to washing all their dirty family clothes in public, this would be a nice sort of world to live in.

If it was really necessary to obtain a full narrative of the Tiltonian married life, we should have thought that the committee would have acted wisely in keeping it for their own private information. The questions put to Mrs. TILTON are those which a lawyer would devise in order to extenuate the offense of some woman who had been unfaithful to her husband. "What was Mr. TILTON's conduct to you in the early part of your married life?" "To what extent was his attention to outside matters carried by him to the neglect of his family?" "Was his conduct the subject of remonstrance on the part of your mother?" "I want to ask you in regard to his attentions to domestic wants—to the needs of the family." These questions—and the "cross-examination" consists wholly of such questions—may be put to excuse an offense committed by a wife, but surely they were never before addressed to a woman who was wholly innocent. And the answers of the witness are equally extraordinary. They show what a sad, mean, quarrelsome life the TILTONS led—how thoroughly the woman detested the man, and how indifferent the man was to the feelings or happiness of the woman. TILTON himself "wanted other ministrations," says his wife; he "disagreed" with her mother; he did not like her friends; she was not tall enough for him. "I have known THEODORE to stand up at night, ready for bed, engaged upon a problem in chess, and to be found in that same condition in the morning, without having gone to bed at all." We should say that this was a very uncomfortable position to pass the night in, and that THEODORE himself must have been the chief sufferer by his indiscretion in this case. Then Mrs. TILTON says that she was jealous of THEODORE's "attentions to the ladies," and that he wrote letters to her on "free love." It is quite evident that he did not intend her to take those letters seriously. Mrs. TILTON goes on to say that Mr. BEECHER "appreciated me as THEODORE did not," and much more to the same purpose. Why on earth all this stuff was ever published we cannot make out.

The strangest part of the cross-examination, which has thus been thrust under the eyes of the public by the committee, is that in which Mrs. TILTON is asked to explain her former assertions of Mr. BEECHER's guilt. She accounts for these accusations of hers by stating that her remarkable THEODORE possessed a sort of mesmeric influence over her. What with his mesmerism, and his "free love," and his standing up all night over a chess problem, the husband in this happy family presents a very curious appearance. The committee asked Mrs. TILTON why she signed the charges against Mr. BEECHER. In reply she said: "I do not know why I did it; there is a certain power that THEODORE has over me." Then one of the committee assisted her ideas by asking, "Had you arrived at a condition of mind on this occasion in which you could not exercise your will?" "Yes," replies Mrs. TILTON to this searching cross-examination. Thus it goes on:

"Q. Was it his will altogether that influenced you? A. Yes.

"Q. Did you feel that your will was not acting? A. I did.

"Q. Who suggested the words of that two-line letter in 1870? A. Mr. TILTON: I had hardly any mind or consciousness in those days.

"Q. Did he write the words for you to copy or did he suggest them? A. He always wrote the letter and I copied it.

"Mr. SAGE. When THEODORE desired you to write those letters which he dictated, or wrote and you copied, *were you so much under the influence of his will that you had no power of your own? A. I never exerted my will when he was about.*

"*Q. Had you any power of will, or did his will so dominate you that you were obliged to act under his? A. I have often thought whether I had any power or whether his was a mesmeric condition brought to bear upon me*; I certainly was indifferent to any act that I was doing, except to do as he willed me to do."

Are all these people mad together? Certainly we have never happened to come across such a queer set before, outside a lunatic asylum.

Altogether, the publication of this "cross-examination" is an ill-judged piece of business. It does no one any good. It is merely stirring up the fire, and it is much to be hoped that the committee—who, by the way, were always addressed by Mrs. TILTON in her speeches as "my friends," "dear friends," and so forth—will either make an end of their investigation, or at least keep their Tiltonian evidence to themselves.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

If there are in this City any disciples of MALTHUS, they may take heart. There is no danger that the world shall become over-populated so long as the present mortality of children continues. It is not enough that so-called natural causes decimate the infant population of the City; diphtheria, scarlatina, cholera infantum, and the numberless ills that childhood is heir to, carry off their thousands of victims; but a species of infanticide, of which we get occasional glimpses, numbers a vast army of innocents on its death-roll. It is no new thing; the revelations that have been made during the past few days are not novel to any but the most casual and careless observer of City life. The Police have accidentally stumbled on one or two cases of "baby-farming" that have attracted the attention of the humane; in turn, these have led to some researches that fix in the public mind the belief that child-murder, in forms more or less aggravated, is a common crime. This is true; what shall be done to prevent it?

Abandoned infants belong to two classes of persons; first, those whose illegitimate offspring are a badge of shame; and second, the very poor, who find their children too numerous for decent support. There are two or three asylums in the City specially devoted to the reception and nurture of foundling children. These have been overwhelmed with applications for infants whose parents cannot or will not keep them. Lack of sufficient means has [illegible] any more children. The only other resource has been the baby-farmers. These persons are professional nurses who receive their infant charges at their own homes, and care for them as instructed. In most instances, it is notorious that the orders of the unnatural parents, however ambiguously expressed, are to permit the child to die for lack of nourishment, or by any of the countless disorders that wait on every step of infant life. There is no disguising the fact that many children are sent out to "nurse" with the distinct understanding that they are to be "put out of the way" by means that shall elude the law and defy detection. This sort of murder is practiced systematically and without detection. The subjects for this sort of treatment are chiefly born out of wedlock, though all are not. Most of them come from the private refuges in and around the City, where unmarried mothers are nursed and hidden until their children are born and their health restored. In China the pagans have what are known as "baby-towers," into which superfluous offspring, chiefly girls, are cast to die and decay in darkness. In this Christian land, where public opinion does not legalize infanticide, it is the custom to facilitate by artful means the death of the undesired infant, and so we imitate the heathen Chinese under a very thin gloss of Christian civilization. The end is the same in both cases.

It is not worth while now to go into the causes of this shocking disregard of the sanctity of human life. That these superfluous children, cut off untimely as they are, may be the offspring of guilt and thoughtless crime may as well be admitted, though the fact that some are born in wedlock might weigh in the minds of many who consider the matter. It is enough to know that hundreds of infant lives are probably taken each year in this City by means that may justly be called murder. Foundling asylums afford the readiest means of escape from this threatened death. But the asylums are few; they are crippled for want of means, and there is not one to-day that has an open door for all comers. It is useless to say that the openness of these asylums will encourage vice and illegitimacy; it is notorious that the unhappy little ones come into the world, and suffer an untimely death—hospital or no hospital. The institutions for foundlings save life; and it is better that life be saved thus than not at all, whatever may be the ultimate effect upon the classes for whose relief the asylum is instituted and maintained. But it does not seem possible that the fact that such hospitals exist would have any appreciable effect upon the morals of a community. This is not the experience of countries that have maintained the foundling hospital system for centuries. In our country organized charity can take no nobler form than that which provides for the protection, maintenance, and education of abandoned children. In the midst of other harrowing exhibitions of the woes of humanity, there can be no more frightful picture than that presented by the reports of child-abandonment and child-murder. Next, the baby-farmers should be inspected, and subjected to some sort of Police supervision. It is absurd to say that our system of sanitary regulation is not equal to ascertaining where women have a colony of infants in course of training for an early grave. Burial certificates, at least, ought to afford some basis of statistics, if not the names and habitations, of the child-murderers. And, if all other means fail, a vigorous Police inspection of domiciles and outlying boarding-houses will afford some data for future operations. We commend this matter, which is of the gravest importance, to the consideration of the Board of Health. The developments of the past few weeks afford a clue to a nefarious business; the benevolent and the officers of the law should follow it.

GETTING TO MARKET.

It would be extremely difficult to name a sizable American city, possessed of anything like decent outlets to the ocean, whose inhabitants have not, at some period since the war, expressed the belief that it would in due time become the chief emporium of the United States. The constant discovery and development of new and advantageous routes from the central States to the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, the unearthing of mineral stores in regions where they have lain undisturbed until railroads have reached them, the mammoth grain production in those fertile sections into which industrious immigrants are continually flocking, and the rapid opening up of new cotton lands, have revivified all the old, and built dozens of new, seaport and river cities. Each of these ambitious and clamorous communities complacently proclaims its intention of at once distancing all its fellows, and relegates them to oblivion with a supreme disdain for their efforts at rivalry. Baltimore satirically condoles with New-York for having lost the grain trade of the West, and points with exultation to the mammoth elevators on the Patapsco. St. Louis pityingly counsels New-Orleans to close its doors and move into the country, asserting that the movement of cotton and grain must henceforth be from west to east, by rail, rather than north and south by river. Chicago sneers at the efforts of St. Louis, and meantime labors night and day to inspire the tributary Northwest with activity. Savannah, with her possibilities of future direct connection with the Pacific coast, thrills with delight as she indulges in visions of the time when she shall outdo New-Orleans and rival Gotham. Even the Quaker calm of Philadelphia is moved by the sublime thought that in 1900 she may, in the words of the Apostle FORNEY, "recover the commercial supremacy she maintained from 1800 to 1816," and confident Boston, despite the tyranny of tributary railroads and the present languishing condition of her export trade, murmurs that "her time will come." The native of the "Old Dominion" points to the two great lines of rail which stretch through his State from the West to the sea, and hints his conviction that the new commercial capital will spring up on the Virginian coast. The dwellers in each section appear to believe that the resources of the Continent were made for them alone.

And yet, notwithstanding all this ceaseless and energetic rivalry, which results in such enormous growth of transportation facilities, the increase of surplus production throughout the country is a hundredfold more rapid than that of means for carrying [illegible] through lines and short routes are multiplied with astonishing rapidity, but they cannot bring speedily into market more than a small fraction of the raw material which Europe will sooner or later be ready to take from us. Great outlay has been made at Baltimore in erecting elevators capable of holding more than two millions of bushels of grain, and fed by a handsomely-equipped railroad, but the West could yearly send Baltimore alone more than any fleet that could be concentrated there could carry away at the required time. The day will come when Texas, which now produces six hundred thousand bales of cotton, will find the railway facilities tributary to St. Louis, Galveston and New-Orleans insufficient to get her crop into market at the right juncture; and there is no prospect that any one city can monopolize the carrying-trade of even a single section of the country; yet the wrangles and battles for that purpose, in which cities, and those roads which lead to them, engage, often bring transportation to an embarrassing deadlock just at the moment when it is important that it should be uninterrupted. The "railroad wars" in various States against the local governments, and the occasional maintenance of oppressive rates to which companies are often constrained by the necessities of their situation, are also formidable hindrances. It is evident that the action of the various commercial communities, however energetic it may be in promoting the laying down of miles of rail, is not controlled by a settled policy for anything beyond the aggrandizement of those communities, and certainly does not result in the getting to market of all the country's surplus produce, an end which it would seem somewhat desirable to accomplish.

The question of how to still further increase the country's transportation facilities, at the same time that the cost of those facilities is lessened, is not likely to be settled by an eager scrambling for trade merely. It is well for citizens and States to do all that they possibly can to increase their own wealth, but also to take care not to do it at the expense of the real prosperity of the country.

TALKING.

Perhaps at no other time of year are good conversational powers so valuable an accomplishment as in the Summer holidays. Life at country boarding-houses and watering-place hotels is apt to become monotonous at the best. An individual, the sum total of whose conversation consists in remarking, in the morning, that it is going to be a hot day, at dinner time, that it *is* a hot day, and in the evening that it has been a hot day, is apt to accomplish little in relieving the monotony.

But the power of conversing well, though so evidently, not only in Summer but at all other times, one of the first of accomplishments, is no less evidently one of the least cultivated. As a direct object in the education of children and youth, it is very seldom taken into consideration at all. So far as direct training in schools is concerned, this defect is a matter of necessity. Classes cannot be drilled in conversation as they can in geography. If the art is taught at all, it must be done principally by home training. But of this training, one of the most essential elements is the opportunity of learning from example what a good style of conversation really is. Unhappily, there are many families, even among highly educated people, in which little of such opportunity is furnished. In large numbers of such cases the children hear from their parents scarcely any conversation whatever that would be above the capacity of a not peculiarly well-educated day laborer and his wife. Remarks of the most common-place kind from the father about the details of his business, and from the mother about her housekeeping, the usual speculative meteorological discussions, and observations on other ordinary topics—all very well, no doubt, in their way, and all worthy of a certain amount of attention—constitute almost the sum total of conversation which the young people in many such a family are in the habit of hearing at home. The consequence is that, however well educated they may be in some respects, they often grow up with no power whatever of making their mental cultivation contribute either to the interest or value of what they have to say in company.

The great majority of people have no opportunity of expressing their thoughts in print or by public speaking. On the other hand, private conversation is a means of influence accessible to every one. Nor is that influence insignificant. The power which may be exerted by a man, and, in many circumstances, still more by a woman, is of no mean or inferior kind. That it is not far greater than it actually shows itself to be is, in a considerable degree, owing to its being so frequently unappreciated by those who are, or ought to be, most capable of exercising it.

But to know how to talk is a not more essential part of conversational power than to know when to talk. In fact, the latter element is in many respects the more valuable of the two. A great talker, even where his ideas and language are in themselves admirable, is often a great nuisance. Lecturing is not conversation. An individual who cannot listen cannot converse. Many persons who plume themselves on their form of conversation, might as well, for all they hear of what any one else has to say, be so deaf that if a gun were fired off within twenty feet of them they would only know it from the smell of the powder and the sight of the flash. Indeed, the people who regard themselves, and are sometimes regarded by others, as having a peculiar talent for conversing, are often exceedingly ignorant as to what the word "conversation" really means.

A very large part of the knowledge acquired by the education of young people drifts away before they are thirty years old, and is lost. To a certain degree this is unavoidable. In regard to some points it is perhaps not very greatly to be regretted. Much that is taught in schools is like the scaffolding which is employed in building a house, and which is cleared away after the temporary purpose for which it was erected is accomplished. Much of it, also, must necessarily be forgotten from the inability of the memory to hold it all. To retain that portion which every well-informed person should possess, and to keep up the general intelligence which a good education im[illegible] in a great degree be attained, if attained at all, by means of conversation. It is a good thing to get an education. It is no less a good thing to keep it after it is acquired. The former of these points is, by the community in general, pretty well understood and appreciated. The latter is deserving of much more thought and attention than it usually receives.

OBITUARY.

REV. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, LL. D.

The death of this well-known preacher occurred at South Natick, Mass., on Friday last. The *Evening Post* says of him: "He was born at Brunswick Me., and was a member of the famous family of Abbotts who are so well known as writers of stories for the young. He was the third son, Jacob and John S. C. Abbott being elder brothers, and Charles E. Abbott the junior member of the family. Gorham D. Abbott was graduated at Bolton College, Maine, and afterward pursued his theological studies at Andover, Mass., where he was admitted to the ministry. Shortly after his health failed, and he went South. After a brief residence there he returned North and accepted a call from a church at New-Rochelle. This position did not exactly suit his taste, and he resigned, and in connection with his three brothers, established a school in Lafayette place, in this City, under the name of the "Abbott Institute." This was in 1845. The school was very successful, and soon became too large for the building it occupied. After two years' experience as a teacher in Lafayette place, Dr. Abbott concluded to establish a school of his own. This he did under the name of the "Spingler Institute," a building having been erected for him for that purpose, by a Mr. Van Buren, on Union square. For about ten years the Spingler Institute was one of the most prosperous young ladies' schools in the country. Dr. Abbott then purchased the well-known Townsend mansion, which stood on the lots now occupied by Mr. A. T. Stewart's house, and transferred his school to that place. The movement resulted in a pecuniary failure, and the school was removed for the third time, to Park avenue, where it was again successful. In 1869, Dr. Abbott, owing to his failing health, sold out his good-will in the school and retired to South Natick, where he resided at the time of his death. He had but one child, a daughter, who was killed at Long Branch by an accident, about twenty-five years ago. Dr. Abbott was a great Biblical scholar, his chief delight being in Bible researches. He was a fine writer, but rarely published any thing. An historical work relating to the internal troubles of Mexico, and two or three school books are the only works given by him to the public. His death was caused by paralysis. He was in his sixty-sixth year."

MAJOR EUGENE W. CRITTENDEN, U. S. A.

A dispatch received at the War Department from Prescott, Arizona, announces the death, at Camp Bowie, on the 1st inst., of Major Eugene W. Crittenden, of the Fifth Cavalry, who died of apoplexy. Major Crittenden was a native of Kentucky, from which State he was appointed to the Military Academy. Graduating in 1855, he was, in March, appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1859, and in May, 1861, on the breaking out of the war, was promoted to a captaincy and assigned to a volunteer regiment. During the war he rose to the rank of Colonel in the volunteer service, and on the disbanding of the volunteer army he resumed his rank of Captain in the regular army. In July, 1866, he was promoted to the rank of Major.

COL. WM. A. LYNCH.

Col. Wm. A. Lynch, who was commander of Forty-second N. Y. S. V. Regiment, died on Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, surrounded by many of his old comrades and friends. Col. Lynch was born in the Eleventh Ward of this City, where he was highly esteemed and respected. He joined the regiment in 1861 as a private, and was promoted step by step until he reached the rank of Colonel. He was well known in the Second Corps for his bravery in action, and was wounded at Antietam and Coal Harbor. At the close of the war he opened Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street, which became the Head-quarters of the veterans of the late war.

HON. JOHN CATLIN.

Hon. John Catlin died Tuesday at his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., at the age of seventy-one years. Deceased resided in Wisconsin for a number of years where he occupied several positions of honor and trust. He was Secretary of the Territory at the time it was admitted as a State, and subsequently was made Judge of a County Court. He was also the first President of the first railroad ever built in the State.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

HYDROPHOBIA—A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of the case of Thomas Barrett in your issue of this date, although in the main more than usually accurate, contains one error, which, for the sake of the eminent counsel who were kind enough to see the case with me, and for the sake of its importance to the general public, I desire to see corrected, to wit: "The physicians present agreed that it was a certain case of hydrophobia." The fact is directly contrary to this expression. Each and every one of the physicians present agreed that it was not a case of hydrophobia. Please give this note a place in your columns and oblige

S. G. COOK, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1874.

A COMPLAINT FROM WALL STREET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Those whose offices are within a block or two of the United States Assay Office, in Wall street, are almost daily annoyed by the deleterious gases emitted from the chimney of that establishment, where the work of assaying goes on. The fumes that poison the air in that vicinity seriously affect the health of those troubled with a sensitive throat or chest, and passers-by in Wall, Nassau, and Pine streets, are at certain times painfully reminded of something very sharp, irritating, and unpleasant in the air, which causes a feeling of oppression in the region of the bronchiæ and a sensation of soreness in the entire throat.

Surely this long-standing public nuisance is one of which the Board of Health should take notice, if the officers in charge of the Assay Office are indifferent to, or unable to correct, the evil.

Either the chimney of the Assay Office should be built much higher, or some process for preventing the fumes of the acids, employed in assaying from escaping should be resorted to; failing which, it becomes a serious question whether the business of assaying ought not to be removed to some suburban locality, instead of being conducted in the busy centre of a great City.

Will not THE TIMES raise its voice in behalf of a host of sufferers? KINAHAN CORNWALLIS.

No. 43 WALL STREET, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1874.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST PRINTER IN NEW-YORK STATE.

John Cooley, the oldest printer in this State, died at New-Hartford, N. Y., on the 2d inst., in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The deceased, says the Utica *Morning Herald*, was born in Cork, Ireland, Sept. 3, 1800. At the age of thirteen, June 13, 1813, he became apprenticed to John Odell, Henry Campbell & George Laurent, printers and publishers in the City of Cork. He served seven years, and at the end of his term was married to the wife who survives him. While in Ireland he had the honor of being selected as one of the bodyguard of the famous Daniel O'Connell, a circumstance which he related frequently with much pride. In 1836 he went to England where he remained fifteen years, and came to America in 1851, choosing Utica for his home, from the fact that other friends had preceeded him to this city. He was a compositor in the office of the *Evening Telegraph* for a number of years and then entered the *Observer* office, where he was almost constantly employed until within a few days ago. Though bent with age he came to Utica upon the street cars almost every day, in all seasons, and applied himself to his duties with remarkable energy and cheerfulness for one so old. No more agreeable, genial, or pleasant a gentleman ever stood at a case or handled a "stick." He was a particular favorite with all young printers, and, in fact, with everybody who had the privilege of knowing him. His memory of historical events and reminiscences of incidents which occurred during his sixty-one years of active service at the case, caused him to be looked upon as the "oracle" of the craft, and both old and young were always happy to do him honor. He was the soul of honor and a model workman until old age and infirmities weakened his powers and caused his eyes to be less reliable than they had been when he was in his prime.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO THE AMOO DARYA.

The Russian *Invalid* says that the expedition to the Amoo Darya, which left St. Petersburg in the second half of April, started from Kasalinsk by the Peroffsky steamer for the delta of the Amoo in the beginning of June. The chief object of the expedition is to make a survey of the river from Nukus to the sea, and to ascertain its depth and the rapidity of the current at different points. It is expected that the expedition (which is under the command of Col. Stoletoff, of the general staff,) will have completed its labors by November next. [illegible] information from the commandant of the Transcaspian Military District relative to the roads leading to the Khanate of Khiva, from which it appears that the safest road is that which passes through Fort Alexandrovsk, while that from Krasnovodsk is by far the shortest. The traffic, however, between the Russians and the nomad tribes is increasing so rapidly that the latter road is already far more secure than was formerly the case.

THE ITALIAN SLAVES.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ENSLAVED STREET MUSICIANS OF CINCINNATI.

Through information derived from police sources it is ascertained, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that the little Italian musicians who wander about the streets of Cincinnati, playing in the saloons, on the sidewalks, and wherever they are tolerated, in solicitation of such small pittances as the public may contribute for their concerts, like those elsewhere, endure the most miserable servitude. No direct information can, of course, be obtained from the masters, who feel that in exposure their occupation would be gone. The little fellows, posted to keep mum, probably, are also very reticent as to the inside circumstances of their calling. Police officers who patrol the city at night, who are acquainted with the abodes of the youthful foreign artists, and who make it their business to learn something of the manners and customs of the people living within the boundaries of their respective "beats," are the only persons who seem to know anything with regard to the domestic relations of the young strangers. The public hears the tambourine shaking, the harp twanging, the violin scraping, and admires or execrates the music, according to its quality. Yet all the time there is a dread that the little fellows, far away from their native homes, are unfortunate, much abused, and pitiable.

A few nights ago, a reporter of the *Commercial* met a very intelligent Police officer as he was going his rounds in the "old Fourth Ward," and broaching the subject, the officer said: "I do not know how these small chaps get here, but I think they must be imported to New-York, and thence brought to this city. About a year ago I could get something out of the boys, but I think they must have been warned lately, for they will have nothing to say in answer to inquiries. There are, I should judge, at present in Cincinnati about 100 of these young musicians. All of them come home at night to roost in this ward. Some are in charge of families, and a few, I suppose, live with their parents. But most of them have head-quarters in a tenement on the corner of Front street and Gilmore alley, and in another tenement on Race street, opposite Engine House No. 1. The greater number stay over night at the former place, where there are forty or fifty. Their accommodations are poor, they lie about on the floors, and from appearances the food furnished is scant, and not of the best quality. You should come around from 1 to 2 o'clock in the morning if you want to see the boys returning from their day's and night's work.

I have learned from the boys that unless they each bring home at least seventy-five cents, they are severely punished, and are allowed nothing to eat. One cold night in the winter, I remember, I met a little fellow with his fiddle, crying in the street. He told me he had not made his seventy-five cents, and was afraid to go home. You may often see them in saloons and under the lamp-lights, reckoning up their cash and seeing how their accounts stand. They are 'up' a little in music, and sharp as to money affairs, but they do not seem to know anything else. It is likely that they are taken into the service (purchased from their parents, perhaps) at a very early age, for most of them do not appear to know what you mean when you ask them about their fathers and mothers.

The ages of these boys are from five years to twelve. Some of them are hardly as tall as their violins. Some of them are sent out singly with a violin, some in couples, with a violin and harp, and some in bands of three, with two violins and a harp. In most cases in the bands, the smallest boy is collector and the largest treasurer.

At the Race street head-quarters there are about thirty musicians. From this place men, boys, and the three tambourine girls go out to play. Their condition is about the same as that of the musicians on Front street.

In the night time the masters are always out scouting about the streets, seeing if the boys are attending strictly to business, and even in day time can scarcely be found at home.

The Lisolow brothers, noted Italian musicians, recently left Cincinnati for San Francisco. Frank Lisolow, the eldest, was employed to teach and drill the boys on Front and Race street, and was quite successful at it. He was himself an excellent harp-player. The youngest brother, about twenty years of age, was a fine violinist, and could play as many antics with his instrument as any of the more celebrated artists who travel about giving exhibitions. Frank organized a band of his brother and others of the best Italian musicians in Cincinnati, and about two weeks ago started for California, under the expectation of spending a season there and making considerable money. If he were here he could and would, on application, tell a good deal about how these boys are treated. What finally becomes of the little chaps we can't say. It would be a very easy matter to beat one of them to death without the public knowing anything about it. But we suppose that when they get too old to be governed they set up in business for themselves, and make as cruel masters as those who trained them up."

A REMARKABLE FOSSIL.

From the Daily Saratogian of the 3d Inst.

Mr. James Lee brought into this office Saturday morning a fossil found in his quarry near Rowland's mills, about three miles west of Saratoga. The rock is Trenton limestone. The fossil was found between layers of rock, ten feet below the surface of the ground and eight below the top of the lime formation. Three of the subkingdoms of animals, all except Vertebrates, were represented in the Trenton Period—Radiates, Mollusks, and Articulates. The latter comprised salt-water animals, worms and crustaceans. The specimen now mentioned evidently belongs to the Articulated Crustaceans. It is not an impression, but a cast, showing two sets of articulations, the inner plates or joints running from the back downward, and inclining toward the head, and the outer articulations running from the back downward, slanting toward the tail. The sets of articulations make to each other angles of about sixty degrees. The specimen is not entire, the mouth and part of the tail having been broken off, but as it is its length is 28 inches. The head is 7¼ inches wide, 5½ inches long from where the mouth is broken off to the union of the head with the body, and 3½ inches thick at the highest point where it rounds up in the centre. Marks of articulation are very plain upon it. From the head for a space of ten inches the outer shell of the crustacean is gone, revealing the inner impression of the inner shell or coating distinctly, with all its markings. This part of the specimen, 10 inches long, tapers from 3 inches in width at the back of the head, and 2½ in thickness, to 2½ in width, and 2 inches in thickness, a transverse section being something the shape of an ellipse, but flatter. Then comes a portion of the outer covering, with articulations clearly marked. It is 6 inches long, 5 wide, and 2¾ thick. Attached to this is more of the inner body, tapering for a space of 3 inches from a width of 2¾ inches, and a thickness of 1 inch to ¾ of an inch in width and ½ of an inch in thickness. After this is a piece of the tail, a portion having been broken off. This part of the tail is 3 inches long, 3¾ wide, and 1¾ thick at the thickest point. On this, also, the articulations are distinct. There seem to be nothing to indicate that the animal had feet. It resembles the Trilobite order more nearly than any other. We are informed that no such fossil is pictured in the State Paleontology. This specimen is certainly worthy the attention of some specialist in geology.

A POET'S WEDDING.

From the London Graphic.

Want of space prevents us, as a rule, from following the example of other contemporary chroniclers, and giving detailed accounts of marriages and similar festive gatherings, but we may venture to make an exception in favor of a wedding which was celebrated on Monday, the 6th inst., because the bridegroom, Mr. Frederick Locker, is well known to the public as one of the most successful living writers of light lyrical verse. The bride was the only daughter of Sir Curtis Lampson, Bart., a gentleman of American origin, but who many years since transferred his allegiance to the old country of his ancestors, and who, in 1866, was made a baronet in recognition of his services in connection with the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. The marriage was celebrated at the parish church of Worth, Sussex, the ceremony being performed by the Dean of Westminster and the Rector. In spite of any prejudices that may exist in favor of St. George's, Hanover square, country weddings are by far the most picturesque, and a prettier wedding than this was we have never seen. From the lych gate to the church door the path was lined with children, who not only strewed flowers before the happy pair on the return journey, but literally pelted them with "roses and lilies and daffydowndillies," as a token of their affectionate regard, the bride being an especial favorite with all classes. The nine bridesmaids looked charming in their white muslin skirts, peacock blue jackets, and dainty caps. After the ceremony the wedding party drove under triumphal arches, and amid other signs of rejoicing (the horses being taken out of the bridal carriage, which was drawn part of the way home by the laborers,) to Sir Curtis' beautiful seat at Rowfant, where the guests were welcome under the shadow of the British ensign and the American Stars and Stripes. After the breakfast the happy pair departed amid a shower of old shoes and handfuls of rice, (the emblem of prosperity,) which caused the Poet Laureate to bestow a parting *bon mot* on the bride—"It's *all hail* to you at the last." Among the company present were the United States Minister and Miss Schenck, Lord and Lady De Blaquiere, Right Hon. J. G. and Mrs. Dodson, Captain the Hon. T. and Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Hon. Thomas and Mrs. Bruce, Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce, Hon. Henry and Mrs. Parnell, Hon. William and Mrs. Ashley, Sir William Baynes, Bart., and Lady Baynes, Sir John Rose, Bart., Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Miss Thackeray, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Locker, and [illegible]

EDUCATION.

SECOND DAY OF THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT WHITE, OF CORNELL, ON THE "NATIONAL UNIVERSITY"—THE SMALL COLLEGE SYSTEM DENOUNCED—PRESIDENT ELIOT'S LETTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—The National Educational Association held a general session this morning, which commenced with the reading of a paper written by Noah Porter, President of Yale College, and read by Dr. Thatcher, President of the Iowa State University. It was an able and carefully prepared discussion of the defects of the present preparatory schools in the matter of uniformity in their courses, thoroughness of instruction, and injudicious crowding of immature minds. This was followed by a paper on the "National University," by President A. D. White, of Cornell. It occupied over two hours in reading, and was pungent and aggressive throughout. No telegraphic summary can do it justice, but it created a general stir here, and is certain to renew the old controversy among the leading educators of the nation. President White was caustic in his criticisms upon opinions of Dr. McCosh and President Eliot, and exceedingly vigorous in his assaults upon the sectarian and small colleges. For instance, he declared that the true principle of thorough education is a concentration of resources. England sees this principle; Germany sees it, and they both adopt it. The United States does not. As a result we have 364 colleges, most of them with miserably inadequate and incomplete libraries, Faculties, labaratories, and apparatus. Good college professors are so hampered and harrassed by the want of means and apparatus, and by the sectarian spirit, as to become helpless as educationists. Most of the colleges of this country are only little schools with pompous, high-sounding names. A traveler in the West often lands at a depot which cost more than all the colleges of the State, sleeps at a hotel in which is invested more capital than all the institutions for advanced learning, and visits institutions for the cure of lunatics and idiots which are palaces when compared with the buildings in which the young men of the State pursue their collegiate courses. He further criticised the sectarian colleges as generally asylums for unsatisfactory clergymen whose muddiness is mistaken for depth, on the same principle that a dull preacher must necessarily be a profound scholar. The principal work of these colleges consisted in passing round the hat for unwilling contributions and denouncing all opposition to their system as ungodliness. He also denounced the sectarian college system as opposed to the institutions of the country, being unrepublic and undemocratic in its tendencies. The address was largely in the audacious vein, and the main proposition laid down and defended at length by the speaker was this: that provision for the higher education of the people must be made by the people at large through their State and National Legislatures by providing a first-class college or colleges, fully equipped and free from sectarianism.

At the conclusion of President White's paper, a letter was read from President Eliot, of Harvard, protesting against the current misrepresentations of his paper against the National University, and saying: "My paper discussed the expediency of establishing a central university at Washington under the control of the Government, and supported by national taxation. I maintain that it is not expedient to establish such an institution. No one is an opponent of mine who does not explicitly advocate the establishment of such a university. I am responsible for the opinion which I have expressed, but not for those which others attribute to me."

The general subject was then discussed by Superintendents Hancock, of Cincinnati, and Harris, of St. Louis, and was finally postponed until to-morrow morning.

After the appointment of the following standing committees, the Convention adjourned:

On Resolutions—W. D. Henkle, Ohio; J. K. Jillson, South Carolina; N. P. Gates, Arkansas; E. A. Charlton, Wisconsin; S. R. Thompson, Nebraska.

On Honorary Members—J. W. Bulkley, New-York; George P. Beard, Pennsylvania; Edward Olney, Michigan.

Special Committee on Courses of Study—W. T. Harris, Wisconsin; W. F. Phelps, Minnesota; Eli T. Tappan, Ohio; B. F. Tweed, Massachusetts; Isaac Wellington, Michigan.

The proceedings in the departments this afternoon were not especially interesting. That of higher instruction listened to a description of the plan of the University of Virginia, by Prof. Venable, of that institution, and Prof. J. W. Hoyt, of Madison, Wis., also read before it a paper advocating national universities and thus traversing somewhat President White's ground. The department elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Geo. P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College of Pennsylvania; Vice President, John W. Andrews, of Marietta, Ohio; Secretary, Prof. C. S. Venable, of the University of Virginia.

In the Department of Elementary Instruction Miss Hattie A. Keeler, of Cleveland, spoke upon language lessons in elementary schools, and the subsequent discussion was participated in by Profs. Schilling, of Wisconsin; Bell, of Indiana; Johonnot, of Missouri, and Palmer, of New-York. Principal Armstrong, of the Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y., also gave some interesting experiments in natural history. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Alfred Kirk, Chicago; Vice President, Miss Hattie A. Keeler, Cleveland; Secretary, Miss Lucy Maltman, of Missouri.

The Department of Superintendents devoted the entire afternoon to hearing and discussing a long report upon the best methods of collecting statistics, submitted by T. W. Harvey, State Superintendent of Ohio. It was exceedingly technical in its character. The following officers were elected: President, O. Wilson, Washington; Vice President, A. Abernethy, Iowa; Secretary, R. W. Stevenson, Columbus, Ohio.

The Department of Normal Schools listened to papers by Principal Greenough, of the Rhode Island Normal School, on "Training Schools," and by L. D. Dunton, of the Boston Normal School, on "What is necessary to make Normal Schools strictly professional." Neither the paper nor the ensuing discussion possessed any especial public interest. The following were elected officers of the section for the ensuing year: President, J. C. Greenough, Rhode Island; Vice President, J. S. Jones, Indiana; Secretary, C. F. R. Belows, Michigan.

This evening a brief general session was held at the Opera-house, at which officers were elected for the ensuing year.

A brief address was also delivered on the Canadian schools, by Hon. J. G. Hodgkiss, the Ottawa Superintendent of Public Instruction.

As this dispatch is sent, receptions for the guests of the city are in progress at the spacious residences of Gov. Bagley and Senator Chandler.

The German National Teachers' Association has done nothing to-day of general public interest.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The Sunday-School Teachers' Assembly opened last night with addresses by Dr. Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. George A. Peltse, of the Baptist Church; Rev. Mr. Worden, of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. Castle, Baptist, and Rev. Mr. Maiting, of Canada, Congregationalist, and Rev. Mr. Barrow, of New-Orleans. To-day, speeches were made by Bishop Janes and Mrs Wieling, of Illinois. Rev. Dr. Peltse preached this evening. More than 2,000 persons are on the grounds to-night. The order has been perfect, the accommodations are all satisfactory, and the weather delightful.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD CASES.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—In the Supreme Court, at Madison, to-day, in the railroad case, the court decided that it would hear the application for a preliminary injunction upon the unverified complaint of the Attorney General, and that the objection raised by the counsel for the railroads would be considered in determining whether the application should be granted. Counsel for the railroads then read affidavits setting forth the depreciation of the gold bonds and the preferred stock of the companies since the passage of the Potter law. After some objection, the counsel for the State read counter affidavits from Commissioner Osborne and Private Secretary Bird, stating that the companies were demanding and receiving illegal rates. Judge Orton then opened the argument in behalf of the State, confining himself to the question of jurisdiction. He had not concluded when the court adjourned.

THE INTREPID.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT TORPEDO-BOAT—HER TRIAL TRIP—HOW SHE IS OFFICERED.

The Boston *Globe* of the 4th inst. says: "The new torpedo-boat, the Intrepid, started, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, on her trial trip, a small number of invited guests being on board. The party remained on the vessel until she passed a point some two miles below the Boston Light, when they embarked on the steam launch and returned to this city. While the guests were in the company of the officers of the Intrepid, they received all the courtesies common on such an occasion. They were shown about the vessel, and had the functions of the various parts of interest explained to them. An excellent collation was also served, and was thoroughly appreciated. The boat worked satisfactorily, the engines running easily, but not driving the boat ahead at the rate of speed that has been prophesied. The boat has two propellers, by means of which she is enabled to turn easily, a valuable feature in a boat designed for such a special work as is the Intrepid. Much to the disappointment of many, and to the evident weakening of the power of the vessel, the original plan of running the torpedo-loaded beam from an opening under the ram, has been relinquished. The plan now to be put in practice is that which Naval Constructor Hanscomb proposed, of exploding the deadly missiles by means of spars run out from the bows of the vessel. The torpedoes are to be attached to the ends of these spars, which are to be pushed out at some distance from the vessel's side, and by the use of delicate appliances the torpedo is exploded in contact with the object of attack. This plan exposes the men to danger, which the other plan avoids, and hence, to a great degree, arises the dissatisfaction. The vessel is remarkably neat, and wonderfully strong of build. She is almost entirely made of iron; her hull is covered with a plating five inches in thickness, and her sides above water are covered by a sheeting of iron one inch in thickness. The hull is strongly made, on a new plan, and is divided into compartments in such a manner that should a shot penetrate her in any place below the water-line only so much water as the compartment forced by the shot will hold can possibly enter her. The compasses did not work to the satisfaction of the officers, yesterday, and it is doubtful whether they ever will, as they are affected by the magnetic influence of the iron by which they are surrounded. After the invited guests left for this city, the Intrepid proceeded on her way to Newport, where, at the torpedo station at Goat Island, she will be given into the hands of experienced workmen, and be finally put in readiness for sea. This boat will no doubt create a decided sensation wherever she goes, as she is only the second of the kind that has been built by this Government, and no foreign Government has anything that at all approaches her. The officers and crew have been selected with great care, and are all men of experience who can be trusted to do their duty under trying circumstances. The crew numbers fifty-five men, and there are no marines on board. The officers are as follows: A. P. Cook, Commander; A. S. Barker, Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer; John Lowe, Chief Engineer; W. A. Windsor, P. A. Engineer; G. H. Read, P. A. Paymaster; R. D. Taylor, P. A. Engineer; A. H. Fletcher, Lieutenant; W. W. Kimball, Master; M. F. Wright, Master; M. C. Dimrock, Ensign."

THE WISCONSIN GRANGERS ADDRESS.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 4.—The Executive Committee of the State Grange has issued an address to the granger of Wisconsin. It warns them that an attempt will be made in the next Legislature to secure the repeal of the Railroad law, and urges to resist the effort. The address concludes as follows: "In this connection your committee would impress upon every member of the order the importance of persistent attention to the details incident and necessary to secure a Legislature the coming Winter, which shall hereafter be known as having been impregnable to the assaults of organized capital. Your committee would also add a word in favor of the practice already inaugurated by the order of requiring the public to answer to questions publicly as to their opinions on the subject they are likely to be required to act upon. This is especially important upon the coming occasion, but it should be adopted as a settled policy and practice of the order to make these public inquiries of public men at any and all times while they occupy public positions.

THE KANSAS "INDEPENDENTS."

TOPEKA, Kansas, Aug. 5.—The Independent State Convention met here to-day. After the usual preliminary business, John Boyd was elected Permanent Chairman, and Nelson Abbott Secretary. There were about 100 delegates present, representing most of the counties of the State. Nearly all the afternoon was spent in listening to reports from different parts of the State concerning the condition and propects of the reform movement. After the appointment of a Committee on Platform a recess was taken until 7 o'clock. The candidates most talked of for Governor are M. E. Hudson, Wilson Shannon, Alfred Taylor, J. D. Casey, and A. H. Boyd.

THE INQUEST ON LORD GORDON.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Aug. 5.—An inquest was held on Lord Gordon's remains yesterday. No money or securities were found on his person. Pentland, who boarded with him, professes to know nothing of his property. Gordon had at least $40,000 in notes and a large quantity of jewelry when he came here two years ago. Chief Justice Wood attended the inquest, and severely reprimanded the Detective, who, it turns out, was acting in behalf of Gordon's bailsmen in New-York, and also reprimanded the policemen who went to assist the detective, and also the lawyer here by whose advice they acted. One of the warrants, at all events, was worthless, and the whole attempt looked like another kidnapping affair. It is thought the bondsmen will make an effort to get the body to New-York.

THE INDIANS.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—It is rumored that Indians were seen in the neighborhood of Sherman, Wyoming, last night. The Mayor of Laramie City, Wyoming, has telegraphed Gen. Ord for cavalry for the protection of the stock raisers and other citizens.

THE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5.—This morning, at a session of the Dental Association, the subject of dental pathology was resumed, and discussed by Drs. J. Taft, of Cincinnati; B. O. Spellman, of Detroit; Wm. Mott, of Cincinnati; W. H. Morgan, of Nashvile; Homer Judd, of St. Louis; J. H. McQuillan, of Philapelphia; W. H. Atkinson, of New-York; M. S. Dean, of Chicago, and F. A. Bayne, of New-York. Dr. H. A. Smith, of Cincinnati, read a paper on dental chemistry. The subject of climes was dispensed with this session.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL-STORM.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 5.—The north-western part of Minnesota was visited last evening by a violent hail-storm, which did great damage to the crops in Meeker County. A dispatch says the destruction of crops is total along the line of the storm. At Frontenac, on Lake Pepin, the Baptist Church was struck by lightning and destroyed.

FATAL ELECTION FIGHT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—A *Courier-Journal* special dispatch says that a fight occurred at a small village in Clark County, Ky., on election day, in which two white men were killed, two negroes mortally wounded, and fifteen negroes more or less severely wounded. The fight began at the polls.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge William W. Crump, of Richmond, is at the New-York Hotel.

Olaf Stenersen, Swedish Minister at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Judge Albert S. Bolles, of Norwich, Conn., is at the Sturtevant House.

Amédée Van Den Nest, Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, and Col. Henry S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Brevoort House.

DEFICIENCY IN BROOKLYN TAXES.

Controller Schroeder yesterday sent the following communication to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, July 30, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: There will be, as usual, a deficiency in the collection of taxes of the current year to meet the annual appropriations. I estimate the same at about $1,000,000. I, therefore, respectfully suggest that the Common Council, pursuant to section 29, title 2, of the charter, authorize the financial officer of the city to negotiate a temporary loan in the anticipation of the collection of the taxes of 1873, in amount not to exceed $500,000.

Very respectfully,
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT BUFFALO.

SECOND DAY OF THE BUFFALO PARK RACES—A FAIR DAY AND GOOD SPORT—15,000 PRESENT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Fully 15,000 persons were present at the second day's races at Buffalo Park to-day. The weather was a trifle warmer than yesterday, but a cool breeze was stirring. There was a large increase of private turnouts and public vehicles on the grounds, and the private stands were crowded with fashionable ladies from the city and vicinity. The track was in excellent condition, and everything tended to make the sport of the day highly exciting. The first trot was for the 2:29 class; nine horses were entered and five started. Athony Wayne, Governor, Silverside, and Mollie being drawn. The horses started shortly after 2 o'clock on the third score, John H. Stephens having the lead and Spotted Colt second. At the first quarter Spotted Colt shot ahead by a length, the two horses keeping that position until reaching the homestretch, when Lucille Golddust drew ahead of John H. Stephens. Spotted Colt passed under the string a length ahead, winning the heat in 2:24¾, but on complaint being made that he had cut off John H. Stephens on the first quarter, the judges gave the heat to Lucille Golddust in 2:25¼. In the second heat the horses got away with but little trouble, Lucille Golddust leading at the first quarter by a length, Stewart Maloney second, and Cozette third. At the half mile Golddust led by two lengths. In the homestretch the horses maintained this position, Lucille Golddust coming in by a length, and winning the heat in 2:26.

In the third heat the word was given at the fifth score, Lucille Golddust in the lead, and keeping it around the entire track. At the half mile she was four lengths ahead of Maloney, second, the Spotted Colt and John H. Stephens side by side, half way around the track. On the homestretch Lucille Golddust came in in fine style, winning the heat by two lengths ahead of Maloney in 2:25, and the race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO PARK, Aug. 5.—For horses of the 2:29 class for a purse of $7,500, $3,500 to first, $2,000 to second, $1,250 to third, $750 to fourth.

Lucille Golddust	1	1	1
Stewart Maloney	2	2	2
Stevens' Spotted Colt	5	3	3
Cozette	3	5	4
John H. Stephens	4	4	dis.

In the Stallion Race, five horses were entered and all started on the second score, Smuggler having the lead, Thomas Jefferson second, and Membrino Gift third. On the first quarter, Joe Brown led by a length, Thomas Jefferson second. At the half mile, Membrino Gift was ahead, and Jefferson and Pilot Temple together. On the homestretch, Membrino Gift still had the lead, the others following close. In coming in, Smuggler hauled ahead rapidly, gaining the heat in 2:25½. Before the race Membrino Gift was the favorite in the pools, with Thomas Jefferson second choice. After the heat Smuggler sold for $175 in the pools.

In the second heat the word was given on the fourth score. At the quarter Gift had the lead. Templeton second, Smuggler in the rear. At the half-mile Mambrino Gift still led by a length, Temple second, Jefferson third. Here, as usual, Smuggler commenced closing in easy style, and on the downstretch quickly hauled ahead, passing Gift without apparent effort, coming in a length ahead, and winning the heat in 2:20¾, the fastest stallion time on record.

THIRD HEAT.—After some delay in scoring, the word was given, and, as in the previous heats, Smuggler was in the rear. At the quarter, Gift was ahead, Temple second, with Smuggler ten lengths behind. At the half mile Smuggler reduced the gap five lengths, but was unable on the homestretch to recover the lost ground. All the horses came in well, Gift winning the heat by three lengths, in 2:22¼, with Smuggler last by four lengths.

At the fourth heat a great deal of time was lost in scoring, Smuggler being evidently "tuckered," and trying to postpone the race. On the start Gift took the lead, with Jefferson following close, Smuggler running and dropping far behind. On the homestretch the contest was between Gift and Jefferson, the latter coming in a neck ahead, winning the heat in 2:23¼. Pilot Temple ruled out for running, and Smuggler distanced.

At the start on the fifth heat, Joe Brown shot ahead, keeping the same until the quarter, when he was overtaken and passed by Membrino, Gift, and Thomas Jefferson. The Gift broke badly until the homestretch was reached, when the race became very exciting and close, both horses doing their best. Thomas Jefferson won the heat by a neck in 2:26¼.

The sixth heat was intensely interesting. Joe Brown being distanced by rule in the previous heat, the contest narrowed down to Jefferson and The Gift. Both horses came to the scratch in fine condition. Word was given with but little delay in scoring. The horses went under the whip from the start to the close, and so evenly were they matched and so slight were the variations in position around the entire track, that the vast crowd held breathless silence until Thomas Jefferson passed the string by a scant length, in 2:26¼, winning the heat and the race.

SUMMARY.

Purse, $10,000 for all stallions; $5,000 to first, $2,500 to second, $1,500 to third, and $1,000 to fourth.

Thomas Jefferson	2	3	2	1	1	1
Membrino Gift	3	2	1	2	2	2
Joe Brown	5	5	3	3	dis.	
Pilot Temple	4	4	4	dis.		
Smuggler	1	1	5	dis.		

The 2:45 race followed immediately after the fourth heat in the stallion race. Eleven horses were entered, and seven started, Condit Smith, Willie Golddust, Ethan, and Little Jack being drawn. The horses started at 5:10 o'clock, Nashville Girl had the pole, with T. J. Stevens second, Major Root third. At the quarter, Magnolia led by a length, T. J. Stevens second, Major Root third, and so continued until coming up the homestretch, when Magnolia broke and Nashville Girl shot ahead, coming in a length ahead, Wellesly Boy second, and winning the heat in 2:28½.

In the second heat, Nashville Girl had the best of the start, followed by Susan. At the half-mile Susan broke, Nashville Girl going ahead some fifteen lengths and keeping the same to the string. On the homestretch all the horses broke badly, and Nashville Girl won the heat in 2:28, without exerting herself, Major Root second.

In the third heat on the start T. J. Stevens led Nashville Girl. At the quarter T. J. Stevens was a length ahead of Nashville Girl, the others following in a string. At the half-mile, Nashville Girl went ahead by several lengths, and kept the same distance on an easy gait to the judges' stand, winning the heat in 2:28, and the race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

For horses of the 2:45 class, for a purse of $1,500; $750 to first horse, $375 to second, $225 to third, $150 to fourth.

Nashville Girl	1	1	1
Magnolia	3	3	2
T. J. Stevens	4	5	3
Wellesly Boy	2	6	5
Susan	5	4	6
Major Root	6	2	4
Rescue	7	7	7

In the pools to-night, for to-morrow's trot, George Judd is the favorite in the 2:38 race, with Bella second. In the 2:26 trot, Fred. Hooper is selling at heavy odds against the field, with Royal John second choice.

Great excitement exists in reference to Goldsmith Maid's trot against time on Friday next, for a $2,000 purse. Betting is heavy, and the largest crowd of strangers of the week is looked for.

A QUIET INTERVAL BETWEEN THE TWO SARATOGA MEETINGS.

LARGE DEPARTURES OF THE SPORTING FRATERNITY—PAST AND COMING RACES—SPORTING NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1874.

The first meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association having closed yesterday, the bustle and excitement of the past two weeks has given place to a general serenity and quietness thoroughly appreciated by everybody, (always excepting the hotel-keepers.) The trains last night and this morning carried away at least two thousand people, mostly sporting men, who have either gone to Buffalo or New-York to fill the time between the two meetings here. They will all flock back again by Saturday next, the day appointed for the inauguration of the second series of turf events. The success of the old war-horse, Col. McDaniel, during the past meeting has been the subject for favorable comment on the Colonel's mode of training race-horses. He has waited patiently since the Spring meeting at Jerome Park, and while others were running their horses to death, he was nursing them for the great events in which they were engaged. By so doing he has reaped a harvest, rich enough to keep him all Winter without another win. His favorite Springbok, however, came very near succumbing to the prowess of Preakness in the three-mile contest yesterday. The horse was severely punished, and was very tired, and it is generally conceded by turfmen that had the distance been four miles he would have been badly beaten. It was the fourth race Springbok had won within two weeks, which was too much work to give the best of horses, especially when each race covered a distance of from two miles and an eighth to three miles. Preakness has not been himself since he has been in Saratoga, and Mr. Sanford was very much disappointed, as he expected his horse to be in the best order to measure strides with Springbok. The sons and daughters of imported Australian have been wonders for that horse's reputation as a sire, while, strange to say, not one of Lexington's colts have won a single race, although his sons are well represented in the running list. The following table will be of interest:

Winning horses.	Sire.	Amount.
Atilla, one race	Australian.	$4,600
Springbok, four races		6,450
Madge, one race		500
Willie Burk, one race	Baywood.	4,050
Regardless, one race	Imp. Eclipse.	3,100
Olitipa, one race	Leamington.	
Botheration, one race		2,800
Vandalite, one race	Vandal	1,700
George West, one race	Asteroid.	700
Katie Pease, one race	Planet.	500
Galway, one race	Concord.	600
Limestone, one race	War Dance	500

THE WINNING STABLES.

D. McDaniel	$11,500
P. Lorillard	4,600
Hunter & Travers	2,300
F. Morris	3,100
Jas. Donahue	1,300
A. B. Lewis & Co.	1,700
L. A. Hitchcock	500
R. W. Cameron	500

THE PARIS POOLS.

The Paris mutuel pools paid as follows:

First Day.

First Race—Atilla	$18 20
First Race—Atilla (dead heat)	7 40
Second Race—Springbok	8 40
Third Race—Olitipa	20 40

Second Day.

First Race—Regardless	$21 50
Second Race—Katie Pease	8 80
Third Race—Geo. West	7 30

Third Day.

First Race—Willie Burke	$45 60
Second Race—Springbok	8 60
Third Race—Galway	64 80

Fourth Day.

First Race—Madge	$25 50
Second Race—Springbok	6 30
Third Race—Limestone	8 40

Fifth Day.

First Race—Botheration	$28 00
Second Race—Vandalite	27 70
Third Race—Springbok	6 90

ACCEPTANCES FOR THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

The following are the acceptances in the Summer Handicap, two miles, to be run on Saturday:

	Pounds.
McDaniel's ch. f. by Kentucky, 4 years	93
Madge, 3 years	84
Catesby, 4 years	99
Survivor, 4 years	102
Lizzie Lucas, 4 years	95
Culpepper, 3 years	90
Jack of Trumps, 4 years	96
Merodac, 4 years	103
Kilburn, 3 years	86

MEETING AT THE HEMPSTEAD DRIVING PARK.

The Summer meeting at the Hempstead Driving Park commenced on the 3d inst., continuing on the 4th and 5th. Following are summaries of the trotting:

Aug. 3.—Purse $200, for horses that never beat three minutes, best three in five, to harness:

J. Purdy's blk. g. Purdy	1	1	1
J. S. Sammis' blk. g. Dan	3	2	2
W. McMahan's s. m. Ella	3	2	3

Same day.—Purse $300, for 2:45 horses, mile heats, best three in five, to harness:

H. Head's g. m. Ella May	1	2	1	1
A. Rushmore's b. g. George	3	1	2	3
J. B. Pettit's s. b. Hempstead Boy	2	3	3	2
J. Livingston's b. m. Midland Maid	4	4	4	4

Aug. 4.—Purse $200, mile heats, to harness, best three in five:

J. Purdy's blk. g. Purdy	1	1	1	
J. Livingston's b. m. Midland Maid	2	2	2	
W. McMahan's s. m. Ella	3	3	3	
G. W. Rice's blk. g. Dan Rice	4	0	0	

The time of the first race was 2:36, 2:42, 2:43½; second race, 2:45, 2:45½, 2:45, 2:45; third race, 2:38¼, 2:42½, 2:47½.

BASE-BALL.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS AND MUTUALS AT CHICAGO—THE FORMER WIN—SCORE 5 TO 4.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—One thousand persons assembled at the base-ball grounds of the White Stocking Club, in this city, yesterday, to witness the sixth game of the championship series with the Mutuals. The White Stockings were sent to the bat and were put out in one, two, three order, the first inning, and served the Mutuals in turn likewise. In the second inning the home club scored an unearned run, while the New-Yorkers batted for four, one of which was earned. In the third inning young Collin, who was playing short-stop in place of Peters, was sent to the right field, and Hines called in from centre to play "short," Leacy taking his place. From this out the Chicagoes played an almost faultless fielding game, while the Mutuals made some very glaring errors, which give color to the supposition that the game was sold. In the sixth inning Mathews retired from the field and the substitute, Phelps, was sent to the right, with Higham playing centre, and Remsen at the left, Hatfield taking Mathews' place, and although few fielding errors are credited to them, they exhibited a lamentable weakness at the bat. The pools in the game sold as high as 35 to 10 on the White Stockings.

The following is the score:

WHITE STOCKINGS.	R.	1B.	P.	O. A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.	O. A.
Cuthbert, lf	0	0	2	0	Higham, r. f	0	0	0	0
Force, 3d b	0	0	1	4	Allison, c	0	1	7	1
Malone, c	1	0	2	0	Start, 1st b	0	2	8	0
Myerle, 2d b	3	2	5	2	Matthews, p	0	0	2	0
Hines, c. f	1	1	2	2	Hatfield, l. f	0	0	4	3
Glenn, 1st b	0	3	11	0	Nelson, 2d b	1	1	3	4
Tracey, r. f	0	0	2	0	Burdock, 3d b	1	2	1	0
Collins, s. s	0	1	2	0	Remsen, c. f	1	1	1	0
Zettlein, p	0	0	0	2	Carey, s. s	1	0	1	0
Total	5	7	27	10	Total	4	7	27	8

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
White Stockings	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—5
Mutual	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Bases on Wides—White Stockings, 2; Mutual, 0.
Total Bases—White Stockings, 9; Mutual, 8.
Runs Earned—White Stockings, 1; Mutual, 1.
Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
Umpire—Wm. McLean, of Philadelphia.

ROWING NOTES.

The Oakland Beach (R. I.) regatta commences this afternoon. The programme is as follows:

First Day, Aug. 6.—First race, double scull working boats, nineteen feet; prizes, two beautiful gold medals. Second race, single shells; professional; prizes, first $200, second $50. Third race, pair-oared shells; amateur; prizes, first two elegant silver regatta cups, second two gold medals.

Second Day, Aug. 7.—First race, single shells; amateur; prizes, first a fine gold chronograph watch, second gold medal. Second race, four-oared shells; professional; prizes, first $500, second $200.

This regatta is looked upon as one of the rowing events of the present season. The professional races promise to be well contested, John Biglin, Evan Morris, James Ten Eyck, M. F. Davis, and A. T. Stewart competing in the single-scull race, and the Longshore crew, of Portland, and the Faulkner-Reagan and another Boston crew in the four-oared race. The amateur single-sculls will be contested for by T. R. Keator, of the Harlem Rowing Club; W. E. McCredy and R. W. Rathborne, of the New-York Athletic Club; Henry Andrus, of the Hartford Rowing Club, and Michael Lynch, of the Naumkeag Boat Club. Some of the single-scull entries will double up for the pair-oared and double-scull race, and two pairs are also entered from the Harlem River.

The third annual picnic and regatta of the Original Hounds Benevolent Association takes place at Excelsior Grove on Monday, Aug. 10. The steamer Washington and two barges leave foot of Spring street at 10 A. M.

The Saratoga Regatta is beginning to loom up in its imposing proportions. Several crews and scullers have already commenced work upon the lake, and during the coming week a very large number will occupy their head-quarters. The Gramercy crew—Gannon, Mills, Howell, and Williamson—are there; also, David Roach and James O'Neil, of the same club; also, the Schley crew of the Vernon Boat Club, Savannah, Ga. The Wah-Wah-Sums, who earned so gallant a victory in the recent North-western Regatta, will come on in less than a fortnight, and the Argonautas and Atalantas, Buffalo, Potomac, Palmetto, and a dozen more noted four-oared crews are preparing for the Saratoga Regatta. Entries close Aug. 15.

The second regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which comes off at Troy immediately after the Saratoga Regatta, will also be very largely attended. It is probable that nearly all the crews competing at Saratoga will enter for this event. The entries for the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen Regatta close Aug. 20.

Worcester, Mass., will have a local regatta Aug. 17, for which a number of the best Eastern rowers have promised to enter.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON WILL TESTIFY.

COPIES OF LETTERS THAT HAVE PASSED BETWEEN MESSRS. BEECHER AND MOULTON—WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Beecher-Tilton scandal is rapidly approaching an end, and, as will be seen from the correspondence given below, the Investigating Committee will have ample opportunity to examine into all the facts connected with the case before making their report to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church. Mr. Moulton having received the consent of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton to tell all he knows, has appeared before the committee, and announced his intention of submitting all the evidence, documentary and otherwise, in his possession. The libel suit brought by Gaynor against Theodore Tilton has been dismissed, and, in view of the fact that Mr. Moulton is going before the committee, it is quite probable that Mr. Tilton will abandon the idea of bringing the case into the courts. The testimony of Mr. Moulton will probably induce others who claim an acquaintance with the facts of the case to come forward. In that event the sessions of the Investigating Committee will continue for at least another week.

MR. MOULTON TO TESTIFY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. MOULTON AND MESSRS. BEECHER AND TILTON.

The following is a copy of the correspondence that has passed between Mr. Francis D. Moulton and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher during the past ten days:

JULY 24, 1874.

My Dear Mr. Moulton:

I am making out a statement and I need the letters and papers in your hands. Will you send me by Tracy all the originals of my papers. Let them be numbered and an inventory taken, and I will return them to you as soon as I can see and compare, get dates, make extracts or copies, as the case may be.

Will you also send me Bowen's "Heads of Difficulty" and all letters of my sister if any are with you.

I heard you were sick—are you about again? God grant you to see peaceful times.

Yours gratefully, H. W. BEECHER.

F. D. MOULTON.

When the above letter was sent to Mr. Moulton's residence he was out of town. After waiting until the 28th ult. without receiving a reply, Mr. Beecher addressed the following letter, which was intrusted to a special messenger, with instructions to deliver it to Mr. Moulton in person. The messenger failed to find that gentleman, and the letter was not delivered until the evening of the 4th inst., when Mr. Moulton reached Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, July 28, 1874.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The Committee of Investigation are waiting mainly for you before closing their labors. I, too, earnestly wish that you would come, and clear your mind and memory of everything that can bear on the case. I pray you also to bring all letters and papers relating to it which will throw light upon it, and bring to a result this protracted case.

I trust that Mrs. M. has been reinvigorated, and that her need of your care will not be so great as to detain you. Truly yours, H. W. BEECHER.

F. D. MOULTON, Esq.

Mr. Moulton replied to the above letter as follows:

MR. MOULTON TO MR. BEECHER.

NO. 49 REMSEN STREET, BROOKLYN, Aug. 4, 1874.

My Dear Mr. Beecher:

I received your note of July 24, informing me that you are making a statement, and need the letters and papers in my hands, and asking me to send them to you for the purpose of having extracts or copies made from them, as the case may be, that you may use them in your controversy with Mr. Tilton.

I should be very glad to do anything that I can do, consistent with my sense of what is due to justice and right, to aid you; but if you will reflect that I hold all the important papers intrusted to me at the desire and request, and in the confidence of both parties to this unhappy affair, you will see that I cannot in honor give them or any of them to either party to aid him as against the other. I have not given or shown to Mr. Tilton any documents or papers relating to your affairs, since the renewal of your controversy, which had been once adjusted.

I need not tell you how deeply I regret your position as foes each to the other after my long and, as you, I have no doubt, fully believe, honest and faithful effort to have you otherwise.

I will sacredly hold all the papers and information I have until both parties shall request me to make them public, or to deliver them into the hands of either or both, or to lay them before the committee, or I am compelled in a court of justice to produce them, if I can be so compelled.

My regret that I am compelled to this course is softened by my belief that you will not be substantially injured by it in this regard, for all the facts are, of course, known to you, and I am bound to believe and assume that, in the statement you are preparing, you will only set forth the exact facts; and, if so, the documents, when produced, will only confirm, and cannot contradict, what you may state, so that you will suffer no loss.

If, on the contrary—which I cannot presume—you desire the possession of the documents in order that you may prove your statement in a manner not to be contravened by the facts set forth in them to the disadvantage of Mr. Tilton, I should be then aiding you in doing that which I cannot believe the strictest and firmest friendship for you calls upon me to do. With grateful recollections of your kind confidence and trust in me,

I am very truly yours,
F. D. MOULTON.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The following reply of Mr. Beecher speaks for itself:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 4, 1874.

F. D. Moulton, Esq.:

SIR: Your letter bearing date Aug. 4, 1874, is this moment received. Allow me to express my regret and astonishment that you refuse me permission even to see certain letters and papers in your possession relating to charges made against me by Theodore Tilton, and at the reasons given for the refusal.

On your solemn and repeated assurances of personal friendship, and in the unquestioning confidence with which you inspired me of your honor and fidelity, I placed in your hands for safe keeping various letters addressed to me from my brother, my sister, and various other parties; also memoranda of affairs not immediately connected with Mr. Tilton's matters. I also from time to time addressed you confidential notes relating to my own self, as one friend would write to another. These papers were never placed in your house to be held for two parties, nor to be used in any way. They were to be held for me. I did not wish them to be subject to risk of loss or scattering, from my careless habit in the matter of preserving documents. They were to be held for me. In so far as these papers were concerned you were only a friendly trustee, holding papers subject to my wishes.

Mr. Tilton has made a deadly assault upon me, and has used letters and fragments of letters, purporting to be copies of these papers. Are these extracts genuine? Are they garbled? What are their dates? What, if anything, has been left out, and what put in?

You refuse my demand for these papers on the various pleas, that if I speak the truth in my statement I do not need them; that if I make a successful use of them it will be an injury to Mr. Tilton, and that you, as a friend of both parties, are bound not to aid either in any act that shall injure the other.

But I do not desire to injure any one, but to repel an injury attempted upon me by the use of papers committed sacredly to your care. These documents have been seen and copied; they have been hawked for sale in New-York newspaper offices; what purport to be my confidential notes to you are on the market.

But when I demand a sight of the originals of papers of which you are only a trustee, that I may defend myself, you refuse, because you are the friend of both parties! Mr. Tilton has access to your depository for materials with which to strike me; but I am not permitted to use them in defending myself.

I do not ask you to place before the committee any papers which Mr. Tilton may have given you. But I demand that you forthwith place before the committee every paper which I have written, or deposited with you. Truly yours,

H. W. BEECHER.

To the above letter Mr. Moulton replied at once as follows:

NO. 46 REMSEN STREET, BROOKLYN, Aug. 5, 1874.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

MY DEAR SIR: In all our acquaintance and friendship I have never received from you a letter of the tone of yours of Aug. 4. It seems unlike yourself, and to have been inspired by the same ill-advisers who had so lamentably carried your private affairs before a committee of your church and thence before the public.

In reply let me remind you that during the whole of the past four years all the documents, notes, and memoranda which you and Mr. Tilton have intrusted to me have been so intrusted because they had a reference to your mutual differences. I hold no papers, either of your or his, except such as bear on this case. You speak of "memoranda of affairs not immediately connected with the Tilton matter." You probably allude here to the memoranda of your difficulties with Mr. Bowen, but these have a direct reference to your present case with Mr. Tilton and were deposited with me by you because of such reference. You speak also of a letter or two from your brother and sister, and I am sure you have not forgotten the apprehension which we entertained lest Mrs. Hooker should fulfill a design which she foreshadowed to invade your pulpit and read to your congregation a confession of your intimacy with Mrs. Tilton.

You speak of other papers, which I hold "subject to your wishes." I hold none such, nor do I hold any subject to Mr. Tilton's wishes. The papers which I hold, both yours and his, were not given to be subject to the wishes of either of the parties. But the very object of my holding them has been, and still is, to prevent the wish of one party from being injuriously exercised against the other.

You are incorrect in saying that Mr. Tilton has had access to my "depository of materials;" on the contrary I have refused Mr. Tilton such access. During the preparation of his sworn statement he came to me and said his case would be incomplete unless I permitted him to use all the documents, but I refused; and all he could rely upon were such notes as he had made from time to time from writings of yours which you had written to me to be read to him, and passages of which he caught from my lips in shorthand. Mr. Tilton has seen only a part of the papers in my possession, and would be more surprised to learn the entire facts of the case than you can possibly be.

What idle rumors may have existed in newspaper offices I know not; but they have not come from me.

In closing your letter you say: "I do not ask you to place before the committee any papers which Mr. Tilton may have given you; but I do demand that you forthwith place before the committee every paper which I have written or deposited with you." In reply I can only say that I cannot justly place before the committee the papers of one of the parties without doing the same with the papers of the other, and I cannot do this honorably except either by legal process compelling me or else by consent in writing, not only of yourself but of Mr. Tilton, with whom I shall confer on the subject as speedily as possible.

You will, I trust, see a greater spirit of justice in this reply than you have infused into your unusual letter of Aug. 4. Very respectfully,

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

On receipt of Mr. Beecher's letter demanding that he should go before the committee and testify, Mr. Moulton addressed the following letter to Mr. Tilton:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 5, 1874.

Theodore Tilton, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received under date of July 28 a letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in which he expresses the wish that I would go before the Investigating Committee and "clear my mind and memory of everything that can bear on this case"—referring, of course, to the controversy between you and him.

I cannot, in view of my confidential relations with you, make any statement before the Investigating Committee, unless you release me, as Mr. Beecher has done, explicitly from my obligation to maintain your confidence.

If you will express to me clearly a request that I should go before the Investigating Committee and state any and all facts within my knowledge concerning your case with Mr. Beecher, and exhibit to them any or all documents in my possession relating thereto, I shall, in view of Mr. Beecher's letter, consider myself at liberty to accede to the request of the committee, to state such facts and exhibit such documents. Very respectfully,

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

The following is Mr. Tilton's reply:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 5, 1874.

Francis D. Moulton, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: In response to your note of this day, mentioning Mr. Beecher's request that you should exhibit to the committee the facts and documents hitherto held in confidence by you touching his difference with me, I hereby give you notice that you have my own consent and request to do the same. Truly yours, THEODORE TILTON.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee met last evening at the house of Mr. Storrs, in Monroe place. A rumor gained circulation during the day that Mr. Frank Moulton would appear before the committee in answer to the repeated demands of Mr. Beecher. Large crowds gathered in front of Mr. Storrs' residence in the hope of getting a sight of the man who holds "the key of the situation." When the committee had been in session for about fifteen or twenty minutes Rev. Mr. Halliday, assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church, escorted to the committee room a lady. Quite a number of ladies have been examined by the committee, and it is rather a remarkable circumstance that all of them while entering and leaving the house in which the investigation is held, have been deeply veiled. At 8:50 o'clock, Mr. Frank Moulton passed through the crowd on the sidewalk unobserved, and ran up the steps of Mr. Storrs' house. He was admitted at once, and remained in the committee room about three-quarters of an hour, during which he read the statement which is given below, and held some conversation with the members of the committee concerning the time at which it would be most convenient to receive his testimony. After Mr. Moulton's entrance to the committee-room several messages were sent from the committee-room by the District Telegraph. The testimony of the lady witness was not of great importance. The committee will not hold another session before Friday night. Mr. Beecher's testimony will not be taken until Mr. Moulton has submitted all the evidence in his possession.

MR. MOULTON'S COMMUNICATION TO THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Francis D. Moulton appeared before the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee last evening and read the following letter:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I have received your invitation to appear before you. I have been ready on any proper occasion to disclose all the facts and documents known to me, or in my possession relating to the subject matter of your inquiry. But I have found myself embarrassed because of my peculiar relations to the parties and to the controversy. Friendly for years to all of them, and at the time of the outbreak of this miserable business there have been the kindest feelings toward each. I endeavored to avert the calamity that has now fallen upon all. Most fully and confidentially trusted by all parties, it became necessary that I should show the exact and single truth of every fact and circumstance of the controversy, as I was made, by mutual consent, in some sort the arbiter of the affair, and, after the estrangement, the medium of communication between the parties, both saying and writing to me such things as were desired to be said or written to the other, in such case I gave the information or showed the communication to the person intended to receive or be affected by it. Under these circumstances, I have not felt at liberty to give testimony on facts thus obtained in the sacredness of confidence before a tribunal not authorized by law to require them, however much otherwise I might respect its members and objects, without the consent of the parties from whom I received the disclosures and documents. With the consent or request of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, I have felt myself ready sorrowingly to give all the facts that I know about the object of inquiry of the committee, and produce whatever papers I have to the committee, and leave copies of the same with them if they desired it, with perhaps the one stipulation that if I was to give my evidence orally, or to be cross-examined, I might bring with me a phonographic reporter, in order that I should have an exact copy for my own protection. I am to-day in receipt of letters from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mr. Theodore Tilton, with their consent and request—thus absolving me thereby from my confidential relations toward them—to appear before you and give to you the facts and documents in reference to the difference between them. It appears to me that, as Mr. Tilton has given his evidence, and Mrs. Tilton hers, Mr. Beecher should be requested to add his own, in order that the three principal parties to the case shall have been independently heard on their own responsibility before I am called on to adduce the facts in my possession, derived from them all. Nevertheless, since I am now fully released from my confidential relations to the parties involved in this sad affair, and since my only proper statement must consist of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, I see no especial reason why it may not be made at one time as well as at another. But as my statement will necessarily include a great multiplicity of facts and papers, I must ask a little delay to arrange and copy them. Accordingly, I suggest Saturday evening, Aug. 8, as an evening convenient for me to lay my statement before the committee.

Yours truly, FRANCIS D. MOULTON.
BROOKLYN, Aug. 5, 1874.

THE BOGUS LIBEL SUIT DISMISSED.

Yesterday morning, long before the hour appointed for finally disposing of the charge of libel against Mr. Tilton, Justice Riley's court was densely crowded. It was expected that Mr. Tilton and his counsel would be present, and much disappointment was felt by the curiosity seekers when it was found that both absented themselves. Shortly after 10 o'clock the complainant arrived, and after waiting for about half an hour for Mr. Tilton, Justice Riley called the case. The young man who made the complaint then addressed the court as follows: "If the court please, I have prepared the papers to apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel your Honor to proceed in this case. Having satisfied yourself that the warrant should be issued, and having issued the same, I claim that it was the duty of your Honor to proceed unless I consented to a withdrawal of the complaint, or unless it was dismissed for some informality in the affidavits, of which there has been no pretense here. And claiming this I have no hesitation in stating, as a lawyer, that the Supreme Court would grant me a mandamus upon the affidavits in this case. But it has come to my knowledge, and to the knowledge of the whole world, I may say, that the defendant in this case is about to bring this matter before the courts of his own accord. My motives in instituting this proceeding I have stated here before. Truth, light, justice, and the conservation of a well-defined law of the Commonwealth were my only motives. These ends will now be attained much better, I dare say, in a higher court. I therefore, with great pleasure, withdraw my complaint in this case, and leave the parties interested, and who are engaged, I may say, in full sight of Christendom, in a life and death struggle to conduct the investigation with a vigor which I could not bring to bear upon it, though I hold in my hand a dispatch from a counsel eminent throughout the land, upon whose assistance I relied. I have, therefore, only to say again that considering the turn which affairs have taken, and that the defendant is about to bring the matter into the courts of his own accord, I most cheerfully withdraw my complaint.

Justice Riley—The court is only too willing to consent to a withdrawal of the complaint. The case is dismissed, and Theodore Tilton is discharged.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 8, amounting to $552,458 16; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants 271, amounting to $80,779 73; total number of warrants 299, amounting to $633,236 89. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $21,160 19; from market rents and fees, $7,685 50; from water-rents, $2,638; from licenses, Mayor's office, $30 50; from fees and fines Warden City Prison, $289; from fees, &c., Supreme Court, $754 18; from fees, &c., Superior Court, $203 82; from fees and fines, District Courts, $2,733. Total, $35,445 19.

BROOKLYN CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Gen. Craig and Messrs. Storrs and Finnegan, the Commissioners for the opening of Gravesend avenue, met in the Continental Building, Montague street, yesterday. Among the property-owners interested in the case who were present, were Joseph Lott, A. Ditmas, J. A. Williamson, S. Hubbard, and J. S. Hoagland. The object of the meeting was to confer with the owners to hear objections, and, if deemed fair, to revalue property. The proposed avenue begins at the corner of Kent avenue and Twentieth street, runs through the villages of Parksville and Gravesend, and ends at Avenue X, near Eighty-sixth street. The total number of property-owners is 152, and the awards amount somewhere in the neighborhood of $100,000. The Commissioners' expenses foot up $6,165.

The award made by the Commissioners met with general approval.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Yesterday the Commissioners of Charities and Correction adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Mr. Flagler, the Storekeeper, and Mr. Dexheimer, the Master-baker, are especially instructed not to receive any flour unless the same is properly inspected by a regularly-appointed flour-inspector.

By a telegram, dated New-London, Conn., Aug. 4, information was received that the school-ship Mercury was in that harbor on her return to New-York. Dr. V. O. Elting, of Tremont, wrote a letter to the Commissioners, saying that he heard it was their intention to establish a reception hospital in the annexed wards, and that should they do so he would take charge of the same gratuitously.

A DROWNED MAN FOUND.

A 8 P. M. yesterday, the body of a drowned man was found in the North River, at One Hundred and Fortieth street. It is supposed that this is Charles Piffers, who left the St. Denis Hotel, in Broadway, on Saturday last, and whose coat and hat were found at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-third street, on Monday last. The deceased is about thirty-five years old, five feet eight inches high, stout built, sandy hair and moustache, bald on the top of the head, and wore dark vest, white and black check pants, white shirt, black neck-tie, with spots, and gaiters.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford gave a decision in the case of Moran and others, assignees in bankruptcy of Leopold Bohm against John Schnugg. He decided that certain mortgages held by the defendant, and which were sought to be impeached by the plaintiffs, did not show any departure from the ordinary and regular course of business in the conveyances made by the bankrupt, and that any allegations of fraud should be proved affirmatively by the plaintiffs.

GROCERS' AND IMPORTERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

The regular monthly meeting of the board was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wm. A. Booth in the chair. A communication was received from a company at Indianapolis, requesting to be furnished with particulars as to the working of our City Railroad system, &c. Mr. Lyman R. Green was elected a member of the board and Mr. C. S. Gotenhofer an honorary member, and the board adjourned.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending Saturday last:

For Croton water rent and penalties	$269,661 40
For tapping Croton pipes	99 00
For vault permits	487 82
For sewer permits	412 00
For sewer pipe to contractors	194 25
For old iron at Pipe-yard (final payment)	1,308 00
Total	$272,162 47

The receipts for water rents on the last day of July were $122,944 21.

A WINE CARD.

Bubbling and sparkling like the dew of morn;
Cold as the ice from whose embrace 'twas torn;
Brightest of amber, streaked with foamy fleck—
Bring me some nectar! Bring me Pommery Sec.
—*Evening Mail.*

Two Things to be Remembered—That for the Hair there is nothing like the "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR;" for the Handkerchief no foreign perfume equal to "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS."—*Advertisement.*

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.
"Nothing so successful."—THEO. METCALF, Boston.—*Advertisement.*

A Hundred Volumes
have been written about the teeth, but one bottle of Fragrant SOZODONT is worth them all! It is an elixir that will keep the enamel sound, brilliant, and spotless, for a life-time.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

CLAPP—SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Hempstead, Long Island, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1874, by Rev. H. W. Smuller, L. RUSSEL CLAPP to SUSIE J., daughter of Walter Smith, Esq.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

FORBES—LUCKLEY.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 3, by Rev. J. Edgar Johnson, REGINALD H. FORBES, of New-York, to ROSETTE D. LUCKLEY, of Hoboken.

PARKE—MOORE.—In St. George's Church, Hempstead, Long Island, by the Rector, Rev. Wm. H. Moore, the father of the bride, Miss MARIA BAYARD MOORE to WILLIAM AYER PARKE, of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

CATLIN.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 4, at his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., after a brief illness, Hon. JOHN CATLIN, formerly of Madison, Wis., in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 446 Jefferson av., Elizabeth, this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ Milwaukee (Wis.) papers please copy.

DE LA PORTILLA.—At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., VICENTE DE LA PORTILLA, of Mexico.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, Aug. 7, at 9 o'clock A. M., at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th st.

FARRINGTON.—On Tuesday, 4th inst., CATHARINE FARRINGTON, at the residence of her daughter Eliza P. Gillett, Tarrytown, on Hudson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FOLSOM.—Suddenly, at his residence No. 135 2d av., Tuesday, Aug. 4, CHARLES J. FOLSOM, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d av. and Stuyvesant st., on Thursday, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MARVIN.—At his residence, Norwalk, Conn., WILLIAM MARVIN, in his 70th year.

Funeral on Friday, 7th inst.

PORTEOUS.—On Monday, Aug. 3, 1874, THOMAS PORTEOUS, aged 76.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 206 President st., Brooklyn.

SIMONS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 3, WILLIE, only child of John F. and Carrie M. Simons.

Funeral services at the house of its grandfather, W. P. Mulford, North Broad st., this day, Thursday, at 3:30 P. M.

SPROULLS.—On Wednesday, 5th inst., DUDLEY TYNG SPROULLS, youngest son of Samuel E. and Rosilla Sproulls.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 301 East 17th st., on Friday, at 3 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 7:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at [illegible] and 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

50.000 PEOPLE HAVE HAD TEETH EXtracted under our pure, fresh GAS without pain or injury, and thousands are wearing our beautiful artificial Dentures with entire satisfaction. Prices of all operations very moderate. New location, No. 45 East 23d st., opposite Association Hall.
DR. WAIT & SON.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain: diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 6, at Head-quarters, No. 384 Grand st. ROBT. MOORE, President. JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Robinson Hall, No. 18 East 16th st., on Thursday Evening, Aug. [illegible] o'clock. The proposed amendments to the [illegible] will be submitted. [illegible]

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—[illegible] P. M. CHARLES F. BRUDER, President. WM. H. WARRING, Secretary.

A TRAGIC AFFAIR.

THE RECENT TRAGEDY AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

ATTEMPT TO TAR AND FEATHER SAMUEL K. ELLIOTT, OF WORCESTER, MASS.—ONE OF THE ATTACKING PARTY SHOT BY ELLIOTT.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* of the 3d inst. gives the details of the tragedy at Martha's Vineyard on Saturday last. It says: "Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, was, last Saturday night, the scene of a startling and terrible tragedy, in which a well-known resident of Worcester was painfully conspicuous. It appears that Mr. S. K. Elliott, of this city, and Deputy Sheriff John Vinson, of the Vineyard, have for some time occupied a cottage at Oak Bluffs, in company with two women, who belonged in Edgartown, Mrs. A. F. Dickson and Mrs. Phebe Dexter, who are sisters. It is also stated that the residents suspected Elliot of having seduced a Mrs. Legg, of Vineyard Haven. The conduct of the parties at the cottage gave rise to considerable scandal, and about a week ago a party of residents of the island visited the house for the purpose of breaking up the establishment. The men were both absent on this occasion, and no serious breach of the peace occurred; but the visit created considerable public excitement, and resulted in the dismiss of Vinson from his position by the High Sheriff. A second attempt was made, last Saturday night, by the residents, to break up the place, with tragic results. Five men, Caleb C. Smith, a brother of Mrs. Legg and of the two women at the cottage, George W. Waters, Almar F. Dickson, husband of Mrs. Dickson, Stephen E. Robbins, and John W. Gordon, went to the house about 10 o'clock, in the midst of a pouring rain, with a wagon, in which they had a supply of tar and feathers, with the intention of mobbing Elliott. Mr. Vinson was known to be absent. Mr. Waters aroused Elliott, who was in bed, on the pretence that he wished to see a horse which Elliott had to sell. Elliott declined to go out in the storm, suspecting mischief, when Walters drew a revolver, and attempted to hand-cuff him. The other members of the party rushed to aid Waters, when Elliott defended himself with a revolver with which he was armed. He was overpowered and placed in the wagon, but at last succeeded in escaping from the party, and regained his house. The first intimation the citizens generally had of the trouble, was the appearance in the street, near the Pawnee House, of the horse and wagon, without a driver. An examination of its contents gave a clue to the affair, and a party started for Elliott's cottage. On arriving within twenty or thirty rods of the place groans were heard, and Smith was found lying on the ground, shot through the breast, and in a dying condition. He lived only about half an hour.

All the parties engaged in the affair were arrested soon after by High Sheriff Norris, and yesterday Coroner C. H. Hobart began an investigation. Almar F. Dickson, the husband of Mrs. Dickson, was the first witness, and admitted that the party went to Elliott's house for the purpose of tarring and feathering him, and called him out for that purpose. He heard two shots fired, but as he stood and took care of the horse, he had nothing to do with the struggle. As soon as they got Elliott in the wagon he (Dickson) started on foot for the beach road, where they proposed to put on the tar and feathers. In relation to his connection with the affair, Dickson said he received a letter from his wife, saying that Elliott was wealthy and was coming to the Vineyard to live, and that he was to get a divorce from his wife and marry his (Dickson's) sister. He went to see his wife, at the cottage, and asked her to leave it and live with him. She refused, and said Elliott had money enough to take care of both the women through life. He subsequently said he saw Smith, and they agreed to tar and feather Elliott.

Dr. David R. Ginn, who was called immediately after the wounded man was removed, gave an account of the nature of the wound from which Smith died. The ball entered the right breast at the fourth rib, and passed through the lower edge of the upper lobe of the right lung, striking the spine, passing through the liver and the spleen, after which it disappeared, and the doctors were unable, in the autopsy, to find it. He gave it as his opinion that it was impossible that he should have walked after he was shot from the cottage where he died. He found in the right half of the thorax about four quarts of blood. The bullet might have been fired from a pistol in the hands of a person either above or on the level with the deceased. Dr. Edwin Mayberry gave substantially the same testimony.

Samuel K. Elliott, the prisoner, was then called. He looked somewhat pale and anxious. He is a slender, nervous-looking man, with full beard and partially bald. He testified that he was a resident of Worcester, a real estate agent, thirty-eight years old, and occupied a cottage on Tuckernuck avenue with his mother, child, and visitors. He retired about 9 o'clock Saturday night, and about 10 heard a knock at the front door. He asked who was there, and a voice replied "Waters." He asked what was wanted, and the reply was, "I want to see the horse you have for sale." Told the man to go to the side door, which he did. I had, said the witness, a lamp in my hand, and held it up, but saw no one. In a moment this Mr. Waters came in, backed up toward the stove, and locked the door. I then stepped into the doorway leading from the dining-room. He asked what I wanted for my horse, and I told him $100. He wanted me to go to the stable, and show it; I told him I could not go, but he might go and report to me next Monday morning; he said he wanted to finish it up to-night, as he had come a good way; I declined, and said I would not go out for the value of any horse. I told him I had a man up stairs who would go out with him. He drew a revolver and a pair of handcuffs, saying: "You will go just as you are," pointing his revolver at me. I stepped back from the table, and drew my revolver from my hip pocket, and cocked it, and leveled it at Mr. Waters' breast. It missed fire, and at the same time he dodged back by the sink so that the partition was between us. Another man now rushed in, and I leveled my revolver at him, and he ran out. I snapped my revolver, and two more came in, and when they found that it did not discharge, they all turned on me. There were three. They knocked me down, and while I was getting up I fired my revolver, while still on my knee, at the fourth man, who was coming in at the door. I had one man by the wrist, and supposed I hit the fourth man, as he fell on his knee and put his hand to his shoulder. Waters then struck me, and so did John Gordon; they were dragging me, and Smith was beating me in the scuffle. I had hold of one, and stepped forward and put out my foot and tripped them all down, and I went with the rest. Smith, who was shot, struck me, and I cried "Murder!" and they said "Kill him; beat his brains out!" Three of them had hold of my arm, but I got it loose, and cocked my revolver and fired, hitting Smith in the breast. The man dropped, and we all went over him. I was not over one foot from his breast when I fired. We were by the little window on the piazza on the east side. The men cried, "Take the revolver away from him!" I clung to my revolver until I felt some one cutting me on the thumb, and I let go. Elliott here showed a severe cut on the inside of the first joint of the right thumb. They kept shouting "gag him!" and dragged me to the wagon, and the four of them put me in. Smith was not among the number. There were eight or ten standing round. If Smith came to the wagon he got up after I shot him, for he fell on the stoop. I only recognized Gordon and Waters. They started the horse on a trot across the open field, at the same time crowding me into the wagon and holding me on my back. I drew up and kicked one of them down, and got hold of the whip and wound the lash around my hands and struck another over the head with the butt of the whip. I struck him a second time and he dropped. He was at the rear end of the wagon, not in it, forcing me in. I sprang out of the wagon and two or three followed me, but I dodged them, and by a circuit around the open field got in the house and locked the door; I changed my linen; the shirt which I took off was very bloody; had heard that they threatened to take my life; know of no reason why they should threaten my life or injure me; could not say that I saw Smith after he was shot; the wagon went about twenty-four rods from the house before I jumped out; cannot account for the bullet-hole over the east window, only being on my knee when I fired once, the bullet might have passed up; my shirt was covered with blood; Smith grasped me in the mouth, and was striking me when I fired; am very positive I shot some one the first time I fired, but not Waters or Smith.

The inquest here adjourned. The affair created intense excitement at Oak Bluffs, which is just now full of visitors. Many Worcester people are there. The participants in the affair, except Elliott, were permanent residents of the island. Smith, who was killed, was a farmer, and was at work this Summer in Tisbury, about three miles from where the affair happened. He leaves a widow and one child. He is spoken of as generally an inoffensive man. He had on his overalls and a regular farming suit, and had apparently been haying. Mrs. Dickson and Mrs. Dexter were both at Elliott's cottage where the affray happened. Samuel K. Elliott, the prisoner, is well-known in this city, where he has resided for several years. He is between thirty-five and forty years of age, of rather slight build, and wears a full brown beard. His record here has been somewhat cloudy. He was at one time a sewing-machine agent, and also engaged in real estate transactions. In one of the latter he gave Dr. Reuben Spaulding, of this city, a note, purporting to be signed by Mr. John Ward, of Westborough, but which proved to be a forgery. He was arrested in Illinois, and brought here on a charge of forgery, and was tried at the January term of 1873 of the Superior Court. He was found guilty, and, after some delay on account of exceptions taken, he was sent to the House of Correction for two years. He remained in jail about a year, when he was pardoned by the Governor on account of poor health. Since then he has engaged in real estate speculations to some extent. He is reported to have a wife living, and has two or more children living with him at Oak Bluffs.

The inquest was resumed the following day, Monday, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Dukes County, ss: An inquisition taken in Edgartown, in the county of Dukes, on the 3d day of August, 1874, by adjournment from the 2d day of said August, before Caleb H. Hobart, one of the Coroners of said county of Dukes, upon view of the body of Caleb C. Smith, there lying dead, by the oaths of the jurors, whose names are hereto subscribed, who, being sworn to inquire on behalf of said Commonwealth when, how, and by what means the said Caleb C. Smith came to his death, upon their oath do say that said Smith did come to his death by means of a pistol shot fired by Samuel K. Elliott; and the jury further find that Samuel K. Elliott, at the time he fired said pistol-shot, to wit, on Saturday evening, Aug. 1, 1874, between the hours of 9 and 10, was acting in self-defense.

I. N. Luce, foreman; Frank W. Nye, Ralph Cleaveland, Richard Hovey, John P. Fisher, Abm. Osborne. Caleb H. Hobart, Coroner.

The assailants are to be held on a charge of aggravated assault.

RAILROAD JOBS.

THE HISTORY OF THE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC—ONE BRANCH OF THE "RING" AT ISSUE WITH ANOTHER.

The Sacramento *Daily Union* of the 28th July has the following:

"The history of one railway "job" will illustrate the history of many. The history of the road known as "Central Branch Union Pacific" is in point. This is the company that has for so many years and with unsurpassed persistence been trying in Congress and the departments to obtain an extension of its subsidy, but without effect. It was first known as the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company. The franchise was at that time owned by Old Subsidy Pomeroy, of Kansas, and one Willis Gaylord, of New-York. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Company at that time had a grant of subsidy in United States bonds of $1,600,000 and large grants of land besides for a road running 100 miles west from the Missouri River. Pomeroy and Gaylord procured an assignment of these bond and land grants from the Hannibal and St. Joseph to the Central Branch Union Pacific. They then associated with them for the construction of this latter road Wadsworth, Nichols, Ralph M. Pomeroy, Wm. Osborn, and others. This new firm then made a contract on the Byron & Petbus, or the Central Pacific Company plan. That is to say, they contracted with Osborn, one of their own company, to build the 100 miles of road. Before this contract was made, however, they sold to outside parties a large amount of stock. The contract with Osborn stipulated that he was to be paid all the land subsidy, all the United States bonds, ($1,600,000,) all the bonds the company was authorized to issue, ($1,600,000,) and all the stock not otherwise disposed of. In return for all this compensation he was to build 100 miles of railroad over a level country. Counting lands, bonds, and stock not otherwise disposed of, the contract price was not less than eight to ten millions, estimating the land at $2 50 an acre. That is, Osborn was paid at the rate of $80,000 to $100,000 a mile for building a road that could not possibly have cost over $25,000 a mile with all its depots and equipments.

The price so arranged, it only remained for the conspirators to settle the division of the spoil. They would have from $60,000 to $75,000 a mile of profits to divide. This is the way the matter was arranged; Osborn, as soon as he had his contract, assigned seven-eighths of it to his copartners, Pomeroy, Wadsworth, Gaylord, Nichols, and others. These then all executed an agreement among themselves that each would be bound by the acts of a majority in interest. They then chose from among themselves an executive committee. This committee was to receive the land, bonds, &c., and hold it in trust for the common conspirators. Town sites were to be purchased and towns laid out along the road, and in 1868 it was finished at an enormous profit, of course. We observe here that the company having, by their game of fraud and plunder, made this road cost on paper from $80,000 to $100,000 a mile, dividing among themselves from $60,000 to $75,000 a mile in the profits of construction, have ever since insisted that the profits of operating it should be on the basis of a bona fide cost of $100,000 a mile, though in fact the cost was but one-quarter that much.

They had a good thing and resolved to press it. The next step was to secure the right to extend the road to Denver, and the right to bonds and lands in proportion to the bonds and lands granted to the 100 miles. For this purpose they organized themselves into a political body, raised a corruption fund, and assailed Congress for an act authorizing the extension and the grants. This was done in the name of a railway corporation, but the corporation was in the hands of this contract and finance company, who owned four-fifths of the stock and appointed all the officers of the road. Up to this time they have failed to convince Congress, though they have not been wanting in influential friends, and a bill at the late session came near passing in their favor.

The last act is a suit at law in the Supreme Court of New-York, in which one branch of the plunderers is at issue with another branch. The Executive Committee refuse to account to the rest of the ring in interest, and the outsiders sue them and ask for a Receiver. The Executives answer the suit that as there would be nothing for a Receiver to receive, there is no use to appoint one; and the outsiders now begin to think that Old Subsidy and the rest of the Executives have got away with all the spoil. The road is there, but, as it is conducted, it is simply a curse to the country it traverses, and can never be a blessing until some party secures it at something a good deal nearer a cash valuation than $100,000 is to $25,000. The history of this road and its construction is the history of more than three-fourths of the railways in the Western States, and that is why the people are now in an uncompromising quarrel with the railway managers. They talk about their rights of property in their roads, but in fact one-half of what they call property is nothing better than stolen goods, on which they insist upon making the country and its business pay them high dividends."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Wednesday,) Aug. 5, James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of E. R. Robinson, Esq., Referee, the lease for the unexpired term of forty years, at rental based upon seven per cent. of the appraised valuation every seven years, of the block of land bounded by Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, Eleventh avenue and Hudson River, and the building thereon known as Manhattan Market. The ground rent at the present time is $25,000 per year. The property was offered for the highest bid over the incumbrances, which were a first mortgage of $150,000, with interest thereon and costs of the litigation, amounting to $16,430 13, and rent due, with accrued taxes and interest, amounting to $63,856 48. Total amount of incumbrance, $230,286 81. The sale attracted quite a number of persons to the sales-room, but there were but few participants in the bidding, and the property was finally struck down and sold to Henry G. Harrison, the architect of the building, for $3,100 over and above the incumbrances, or a total of $233,386 61.

The same auctioneer adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south-east corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Eighth street to Aug. 27.

Wm. Kennelly sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, the fine lots of land, 125 by 100.8½, on the south side of Eighty-eighth street, 450 feet east of Tenth avenue, to Louis Stettaner, the plaintiff in the legal action, for $14,000.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. C. Ringland, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 18 by 62.2, on the south side of Eighty-seventh street, 207 feet east of Avenue A, to S. W. Fullerton, for $8,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day are as follows:

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 75, on the north side of Sixty-eighth street, 99.7 feet west of Broadway.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Executor's sale of the estate of the late Eliza Ann Schmidt, of the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 25 by 93.11, No. 63 Clinton place, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale on the grounds at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., of 100 of the choicest lots to be found at that place, the same being a portion of the estate of the late R. P. McMaster, and situate on McMaster, High, and Ballston streets.

The Seventh (New-York) Regiment Band and the Ballston Band will be in attendance at the sale.

Maps and further information may be had at the Sans Souci Hotel, Ballston Spa, and at the office of Jere. Johnson, Jr., No. 21 Park row.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., public auction sale on the premises, at Schneider Park, Astoria, Long Island, of sixty building lots, located on Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Franklin avenues.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Manhattan Market.—Lease of building and block of land, 34th and 35th sts. and Hudson River and 11th av., for forty years, at seven per cent. of appraised value as ground rent, which is, at present date, $25,000 per year, plus taxes and assessments	$233,386
By Wm. Kennelly.	
Five lots, s. s. 88th st., 450 ft. e. of 10th av.	$14,000
By E. A. Lawrence & Co.	
1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 18x62.2, s. s. of 87th st., 207 ft. e. of Avenue A	$8,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Bayard st., No. 8, n. s., 75.6 ft. w. of Forsyth st., 25x75	$24,000
Cherry st., No. 16, between Franklin square and Roosevelt st., 25x127.9	20,000
Christie st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x85.10	14,500
Front st., n. s., 98.2 ft. w. of Jackson st., 18x70	2,000
Fulton st., No. 50, 24.11x20, one-fifth part	2,400
Henry st., s. s., 191.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x100	22,900
Lewis st., w. s., 96 ft. n. of Stanton st., 21x100	10,000
Melrose st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of Terrace place, 100.2x100, Morrisania	6,700
22d st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th av., 23.6x98.9	30,000
20th st., s. s., 256.2 ft. e. of 7th av., 22.2x92	[illegible]
34th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9	[illegible]
34th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9	[illegible]
[illegible] st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th av., 17x100.5	[illegible]
[illegible], n. s., 175 ft. e. of [illegible] st., 50x100, Washington Heights	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

B. W. WILLIAMS,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 837 6th av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES EXcellent soil, all in grass; healthy location, pure water, fine bearing orchard, good buildings; five hours from New-York, in Pennsylvania; easy terms; price $3,700; cheap. JOHN P. COMINS, No. 1 Bond st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY.—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF the estate of Mrs. Eliza Ann Schmidt, deceased. At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room: The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 63 Clinton place, (adjoining the Brevoort House,) containing twenty-two rooms.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET.

No. 55 CHAMBERS ST., running through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire of ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO RENT OR LEASE—ALL THE LOFTS OF the six-story store No. 26 Beekman st., through, 185 feet, to Spruce st.; are in fine order; have good light; location most desirable; very near new Post Office; steam power can be had. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE SIX-STORY store building, 25 by 114, with fine, dry basement, No. 27 Barclay st., near Broadway; in complete order, suitable for any business. GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will open TO-DAY (THURSDAY), Aug. 6, 1874, a handsome assortment of

FALL DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

ALPACAS, SERGES, ARMURE CLOTHS, &c., &c.

Extra widths at 30c., 35c., and 40c. per yard, *much below their value.*

100 Pieces

TYCOON REPS,

Fall Colorings, *new and choice designs.*

Also an Immense Variety of

STANDARD PRINTS,

Best Makes at 10c. per yard, good value 12½c.

TO CLOSE,

The balance of Summer Goods, as DE BEIGES, MOHAIRS, PONGEES, GRENADINES, &c., at

REDUCED PRICES.

A visit of inspection is respectfully solicited.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TERRE HAUTE, July 27, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 10, 1874, to stockholders registered on the books of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1874. Eastern dividend payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

W. H. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner 3d av. and 9th st., (Bible House.)

Surplus 1st of July, 1874 .... $225,099 00

A Dividend of TEN PER CENT. will be paid on and after the 1st August.

First-class risks respectfully solicited.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1874.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	275,000

A Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid Aug. 1, 1874.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 11th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th of August.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 10 proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company of New-York, will be purchased at par, at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The committee of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company hereby give notice, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the "Bondholders' Agreement," that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, their representatives or assigns, in the City of New-York, at the office of Lancaster, Brown & Co., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of ratifying an arrangement or settlement of the claims of said Bondholders, without resorting to foreclosure proceedings, upon terms which said Bondholders' Committee consider advisable. Bondholders who cannot be present may be represented by proxy.

GEORGE H. MUMFORD, ADRIAN ISELIN,
JOHN H. FISHER, SKIPWITH WILMER,
HIRAM W. SIBLEY, EUGENE KELLY,
R. R. McALPINE, LUCIUS TUCKERMAN,
ALEXANDER P. IRVIN, Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY,

Bankers, No. 10 Pine st. JERSEY CITY SEVENS, and other municipal bonds for sale. Drafts on London in sums to suit. Interest allowed on deposits.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Principal payable in Gold in 20 years; Interest 8 per cent. in currency, or 7 per cent. in sterling money.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED TO RETIRE THE OUTSTANDING INCOME BONDS, OR TO FUND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COMPANY.

They are a Second Mortgage on the entire unsold lands of the road, now amounting to

Over 11,000,000 Acres;

and will be a First Lien on the lands, when the $10,400,000 Land Grant Bonds (one-half of which is already provided for) are retired; the further sale of 1,250,000 acres, at prices heretofore realized, would cancel the now remaining balance of Land Grant Bonds, when this bond would become a First Mortgage on nearly 10,000,000 acres, the value of which is much more than sufficient to cover the entire issue of Sinking Fund Bonds; besides which, these Bonds are a Mortgage on the Road, its Franchises and Equipment, subject to the First Mortgage and the Government Lien.

ONE PER CENT. OF THE BONDS withdrawn annually and redeemed at par.

The Sinking Fund Bonds are offered in exchange for the outstanding Income Bonds, at the rate of Six of the new bonds for Five of the Incomes; which, considering that the latter are not Mortgage Bonds, is a very advantageous change of investment.

Exchanges can now be made, or information obtained, at the

Office of the Company IN BOSTON,

Or at

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
DREXEL BUILDING,

Or at the

President's Office, No. 23 Nassau St.
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO

No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,

Commercial and Travelers' Credits,

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Bureau can be found a number of neat, reliable servants for City and country; No. 621 6th av.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart, intelligent Scotch Protestant girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is neat and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND CHILD'S NURSE.—By an American Protestant young woman; is used to care of children, and fond of them; can do housework well, is active, and willing to work; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN active, tidy girl; is fully competent in the above duties, and is perfectly willing and obliging; either City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 232 West 14th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; together or separate; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSEWORK.—BY A WOMAN and a girl; would like to do the general work of a family, together or separate, City or country, as good cook, washer, ironer, (chambermaid, waitress, and housework;) good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE NORTH OF Ireland young woman; excellent cook; can do French, English, and all other cooking; meats, game, fowls, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, ices; can get up nice side-dishes; good baker; best references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND DO THE COARSE WASHING.—By a very respectable Protestant woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, and all other cooking; gets up nice side dishes; excellent baker; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly-competent young woman who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a willing, well-tempered girl; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, tidy, and reliable colored woman, just from Norfolk, Va., a situation as cook, washer, and ironer, waitress, or general house-work; no objection to the country. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, tidy, and reliable colored woman, just from Norfolk, Va., as cook, washer, and ironer; waitress, or general house-work; no objection to the country. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework; will be found a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—BY A strong, industrious, young Swedish woman, with the best of references; is a good family cook, a first-class baker, and willing to assist in washing; City or country. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, (CORDON BLEU,) in a private family or private boarding-house; has superior reference from last employer; understands meat and pastry. Address French Cook, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK, IN A private family; she thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,238 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; three years' reference from last place. Call at 134th st., corner of St. Nicholas av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress, and has best City references. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; is a good cook and laundress; is also a thorough chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; has three years' references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful; has a little girl six years old, that she wishes with her, in consequence of which she will work for moderate wages; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY SEVERAL TIDY young girls, active and useful, and of respectable families, some of whom we have known for years; several of them have no parents, and require homes more than wages; have good references. Inquire at the old-established Home Employ Bureau, conducted by American ladies, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; very respectable; neat, tidy, obliging, sober, honest, and willing to take any situation in the house; country or City; is quite capable to do the above work; good reference; country or City. Call at 309 4th av.

HOUSE-MAID OR ASSISTANT COOK.—FOR Scotch young woman; the family who brought her are now returning to Scotland. For particulars, &c., address Crawford, Valley Forge, Penn.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a neat, respectable, industrious young woman, as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in either capacity; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, thoroughly understanding her business; honesty, sobriety, activity, and steadiness are her references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT HOUSE-maid, understanding her duties in all their details; City or country; excellent references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—FOR INVALID OR INFANT BY A PROTestant German woman; very capable; pleasant disposition; is experienced in care of sick person; patient day and night; strong and willing; satisfactory recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a good waitress, and willing to be useful to suit her employer, or for general house-work; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; understands care of children, and likes it; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit dresses, any kind or style; go in City or any distance in country; is pleasant and obliging disposition. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LATELY landed girl who is fond and careful of children; is also a nice seamstress and can operate on sewing machine; will make herself generally useful in a good home at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH girl, speaking English; is a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; fond of children; will do chamberwork; small wages accepted; City or country; best testimonials. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG ENGlish woman, speaks French perfectly, to care for a young child and do plain sewing; is thoroughly competent and can wait upon a lady; understands hair-dressing, &c. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO TAKE care of children: from fifteen to sixteen years of age: the best of City reference. Call at No. 324 East 36th st.

WAITRESS OR ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A HIGHly respectable young woman; thoroughly understands the care of silver, and everything that belongs to waiting; can take a man's place; sober, honest, and obliging; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN EDUCATED AT DUBLIN UNIversity, and familiar with German, would like to enter a law office where his services would meet with a fair remuneration, and where he could be at liberty to attend law lectures. Address W. M. B., care of Wm. Stitt, Esq., No. 61 Cedar st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, Washer, and Ironer—By a respectable man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, repair roads and walks, mow lawn, &c.; wife is a good cook and an excellent laundress; can also sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and do all parts of housework; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, OR COACHMAN and Gardener.—By an English Protestant single man aged thirty five years, who is an experienced coachman and groom; also competent to do all kinds of outdoor gardening, lay-out grounds, walks, and roads, plant trees, shrubbery, &c., in fact, do any work about a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COACHMAN having the highest recommendation from his late employer, as coachman and groom. Call on or address T. W., Mr. Ferguson's livery stables, 46th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

GARDENER.—BY A LATELY LANDED FRENCHman, aged twenty-six years; speaks but little English, but understands it very well, who is experienced in all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, pruning, budding, forcing, greenhouse, grapery, &c; has three medals for superiority in his profession. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER. — THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the business in all its branches; best recommendations and satisfaction can be given. Address William K., gardener, Mott Haven Post Office, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE and industrious man and wife; the man as driver, farm hand, plain gardener, and generally useful man; the wife as cook, washer, and ironer, or general servant; are very willing, competent, and intelligent; highly recommended. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom and plain gardener; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and harness; can milk; can give the best of references; City or country; has liberty to refer to his last employer. Address John T. & K., No. 462 Washington st.

USEFULMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, with good reference, employment at any kind of business. Address D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman, age twenty-one, from Paris; reads and writes English; capable of acting as companion to a gentleman; one year first-class City reference. Call or address L. D., No. 1,182 Broadway.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON A FARM, A MAN, MARRIED OR single, thoroughly competent as foreman; he must be thoroughly acquainted with all the usual work required on an American farm; must have undoubted references as to capability and honesty; no Irish need apply. Address for a week or ten days, J. H. P., Gillett, Morris County, N. J.

WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS TO GO TO THE country for the Summer; Catskill. Apply at No. 24 West 45th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A TRUSTY PERSON CAN HAVE A ROOM in remuneration for a part of her time. Call with references at No. 125 West 42d st.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1874.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September, 1874, for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal:

500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Stove size Pittston, Quartermaster's department.
400 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Egg size Pittston, Quartermaster's Department.
500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Egg size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Stove size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Chestnut size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Blacksmiths' Coal, Military Academy.

Name of coal and price of each kind, stated separately. The coal must be delivered between the 10th day of September and the 20th day of October next. Facilities (not including men) will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to

J. M. MARSHALL, First Lieutenant,
Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of September, 1874, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

11,000 BUSHELS STATE OATS.
225 TONS TIMOTHY HAY.
65 TONS HAND-THRASHED STRAW.
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the Oats, Hay, and Straw on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 10th day of October, 1874.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery,
A. A. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2⅝ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅜ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:

No. 1.—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
No. 2.—Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3.—Size, 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4.—Size, 4½ by 10 inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in apartments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

These envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,385,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,106,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement, and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the Department, must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

FOR BALLOT-BOXES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 11, 1874, for making Two Hundred and Fifty Ballot-boxes.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING PRINTING PAPER AND STATIONERY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Springfield, July 23, 1874.

In accordance with the provisions of the statute law of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to State contracts," in force July 1, 1874, the Commissioners of State Contracts hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, until 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, for furnishing all the printing paper and other paper and stationery that may be required for the use of the State, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1874. The articles to be furnished are classified as follows:

1st. Printing Paper.
2d. Paper for Blanks, Covers, &c.
3d. Stationery and other Paper.

FIRST.

For furnishing 2,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 45 pounds to the ream, and 1,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 60 pounds to the ream, and to be of the same quality as the sample furnished by the Secretary of State, 1,000 reams of the 45-pound paper, and 500 reams of the 60-pound paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State-house in the City of Springfield, on or before the first day of January, 1875, and the balance at such time thereafter as may be required by the Secretary of State, and upon his order.

SECOND.

For furnishing, in the quantities named, or more, if required by the Secretary of State, the following:

100 reams of tea color cover paper, 20x25 inches, to weigh not less than 25 pounds per ream.
15 reams of flat letter paper, 10x16 inches, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
250 reams of flat cap paper, 14x17 inches, to weigh not less than 14 pounds per ream.
20 reams of double flat cap paper, 17x28 inches, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.
10 reams of demy paper, 18x21 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
20 reams of folio paper, 17x22 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
15 reams of medium paper, 18x23 inches, to weigh not less than 40 pounds per ream.
1,000 sheets of Crane's bound paper, No. 21, 17x22 inches; 2,500 sheets, 17x28, and 7,000 sheets, 22x28 inches.

All of the above paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield; said delivery to be made within ten days after notice to the contractor, in such quantities, from time to time, as the Secretary of State shall direct; said paper to be equal in all respects to the samples furnished for the inspection of bidders, and which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

THIRD.

For furnishing the following paper and other articles of stationery, in the quantities named, or more if required by the Secretary of State:

115 reams legal cap paper, 8½x13 inches, 16 pounds per ream.
55 reams legal cap paper, 8½x14 inches, 18 pounds per ream.
20 reams foolscap paper, 8x13 inches, 14 pounds per ream.
50 reams letter paper, 8x10 inches, 10 pounds per ream.
115 reams packet letter, half-sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams packet, whole sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.

(The three items last mentioned to have official heads for each of the several departments of the State Government, as per samples, and to be ruled as may be required.)

50 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.
6 reams blotting paper, 19x24 inches, 120 pounds per ream.
20 reams manila wrapping paper, 24x36 inches, 28 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 25x36 inches, 50 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 30x40 inches, 60 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 40x48 inches, 125 pounds per ream.
35 reams Post Office paper, 20x25 inches, 25 pounds per ream.
300 reams Manila tissue paper, 11x15 inches, 1½ pounds per ream.
25,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 6.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 6.
15,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 11.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 12.
10,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 12.
70,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 6.
40,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 11.
22,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 12.
20 dozen bottles carmine ink.
350 quarts chemical writing fluid, (Arnold's.)
35 quarts copying ink.
30 dozen boxes eyelets.
15 eyelet sets and punches.
35 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 2.
10 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 3.
3 gross Faber's red and blue pencils.
2 gross Faber's ink and pencil erasers, combined.
3 5 dozen inkstands.
12 dozen ivory folders.
6 dozen letter-clips.
3 dozen letter-binders, (Sisson's magic.)
5 dozen letter-books.
4 dozen letter-files, (Shipman's, 500 pages each.)
45,000 McGill's paper fasteners.
5 dozen McGill's paper fastener presses.
25 quarts mucilage, (quarts.)
3 gross mucilage, (8 oz. flats.)
5 dozen mucilage fountains.
12 dozen paper weights.
5 dozen paper shears.
35 gross penholders, (rubber and wood.)
12 gross pins.
10 dozen boxes quill pens.
1 gross quills.
25 dozen spools red tape.
170 gross rubber bands, assorted.
25 dozen rubber erasers.
20 dozen rubber copying sheets, (10x12 inches
10 dozen rulers, assorted sizes.
4 dozen ruling pens.
35 pounds sealing-wax.
3 dozen sponge glasses.
15 dozen steel erasers.
150 gross steel pens, assorted.
400 pounds twine, assorted.
35,000 blank warrants, lithographed, as per samples, for use of the Auditor of Public Accounts.
200 blank State teachers' certificates, on parchment 16x20 inches, lithographed, as per sample, for use of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

All of said articles and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield, and to be equal in all respects to the samples which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

Separate bids must be made for each of the three foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream for each of the several kinds of paper; the price per thousand for envelopes, and the price per gross, dozen, &c., for each of the other articles of stationery mentioned. No contract will be made at a higher rate than five per centum greater than the market price for such paper and articles, at wholesale, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making the contract, that being the maximum price fixed by law.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted, the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract as specified in this advertisement, and will execute a bond, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners of State Contracts and the Governor shall determine. Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received by the Secretary of State until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The award of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bids have been duly considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

GEO. H. HARLOW,
Secretary of State.
C. E. LIPPINCOTT,
Auditor P. A.
EDWARD RUTZ,
State Treasurer.
JAS. K. EDSALL,
Attorney General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK FOR THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ROOM No. 31 ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCtion of dykes in the Hudson River near Albany, will be received until noon of Aug. 17, 1874. For further information apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

FOR BUILDING PAVILIONS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 15, 1874, for building Pavilions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands. Also, for Elevator at Bellevue Hospital.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR GRANITE AND MASON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Aug. 14, 1874, for Granite and Mason Work on portion of the building known as the Museum of Art, on Central Park.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
Java, Saturday, Aug. 8	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	China, Saturday, Sept. 5
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8	Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22
Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12	Anglia, Wednesday.Aug. 26
Elysia, Saturday...Aug. 15	California, Sat'day.Aug. 29
Europa, Wednesday.Aug. 19	Macedonia, Wed....Sept. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 38 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Aug. 19

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy........Aug. 8, 1 P. M.	Spain....Aug. 15, 7:30 A. M.
Erin........Aug. 11, 2 P. M.	Canada...Aug. 22, ———

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........Aug. ——

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, RELIARD..........Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday...Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Sept. 15, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. HA. F. NEYNABER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$100 and $120
Second cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 38 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.

ATLAS..........

For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES..........July 31

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.

ETNA..........Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Aug. 18.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)..........Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 20

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO..........Aug. 12
CHINA..........Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden,

for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Aug. 8.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,

No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 [illegible] 6:50 P. M. [illegible]

Fare fr[illegible] New-York to Philadelphia [illegible]

W. S. SNEDEN, [illegible]

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 8:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time-tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, [illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boats at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL.D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $800 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES ILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge: $300 instruction and board.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16.

OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to G. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

$2 50 WRITING LESSONS.—YOUNG MEN and boys qualified for business; backward persons privately advanced; ladies taught book-keeping and accounts. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery; up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway and 6th av.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.

JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, BEGINS ITS THIRTY-third Year, Sept. 2.—A private school, prepares young men for business, scientific school, or college; terms, $450 per year. For catalogues address

BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal,
South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.

Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.

Misses PEAKE, Principals.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.

T. PATTISON, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY—new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y., —For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.

Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address

IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Bridgeport, Conn.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages. Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. [illegible] ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—[illegible] weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. [illegible] (Harvard), Kennett square, Pa.

$300.—[illegible] AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies), [illegible] Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. MRS. JACKSON.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution. military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)

Second year commences Sept. 23, 1874.

Only eight boarding pupils received.

Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,

will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.

For circulars address

B. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circulars, address

HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address

EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN LADY FAMILIAR WITH GERman, will receive into her family six young ladies at Weimar, Germany, a pleasant city where every facility is afforded for education. For full particulars, address Mr. R. J. CARPENTER, No. 3 George lane, Lombard st., London, or Mr. EDW. F. DAVISON, No. 128 Pearl st., New-York.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.

Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles. D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address as above, or No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 12 Pine st., N.Y.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th.

Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art.

GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.

Et nunc amote quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.

M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, FOUNDED 1855.

Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

for Merchants, Manufacturers, and others. Mining interests negotiated; real estate exchanged for business; persons with capital seeking business, advised of approved opportunities. References: Howard, Sanger & Co., fancy goods, Chambers st.; C. T. Raynolds & Co., paints, No. 106 Fulton st. GRIGGS & CARLETON, Financial and Business Brokers, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LIQUOR STORE; business established twenty years; situated in a fine business location. Apply to FRANK GLOVER, Importer of Liquors, No. 39 Peck slip.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF BAR and restaurant, No. 927 Broadway; also a lot of bedroom furniture. Inquire on the premises.

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WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone and beauty; we defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made; prices low for cash, or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME DAPPLE gray mare, fifteen hands; six years old, remarkably gentle, well bred; drives well, single or double, or on either side; was purchased by present owner to be used by his wife, to phaeton, for which the mare is admirably adapted. Address M. D., Station K., 86th st.

HARNESS.—FIRST-CLASS HARNESS FOR SALE at a bargain; fine new double and single harness; also, very fine new carriage harness; all made by a first-class City maker. No. 149 West 33d st.

WANTED—A KIND, GENTLE DONKEY, WELL broken to harness; state price. Address FOSTER, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MURRAY HILL.

No. 237 Madison av., between 37th and 38th sts. Elegantly furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements made for the Winter.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. Metropolitan Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Two dollars per day and $10 per week for Summer boarders, for first-class rooms with board. Near 5th av., Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

ELEGANT LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, FOR one or more gentlemen; bath adjoining; rent, $4. No. 216 East 10th st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST. — LARGE ROOM, fourth floor, southern exposure; gentleman with board; also hall room.

NO. 28 EAST 23D ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, entire or en suite, with board; also other rooms; references required.

A FEW ROOMS SINGLY OR EN SUITE IN A private family, with all modern improvements; home comforts. No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET WITH board, to gentleman and wife, a large front room with alcove; southern exposure; fine closets; family small; reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

JUST THE PLACE TO SPEND THE DOG Days—At "Rose Hill Farm," Bridge Hampton. Airy rooms, plenty of shade, ice, fishing, sailing, surf bathing, pleasant drives. Board good at panic prices. Address H. M. ROSE, Watermills, Long Island.

LONG BRANCH.

Desirable accommodations at private cottage, near the ocean. House surrounded by handsome shade trees and lawn. Address C. C. B., Long Branch, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; NO other boarders taken, for a gentleman, wife, daughter, and maid, from October 1; location central; terms must be moderate; permanent if suited; reference given and required. Address, stating terms, accommodations and location, HOME, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 6th...10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 6th....2:30 P. M.
Friday, 7th.....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 7th.......3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 8th....1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 8th.....5:30 P. M.
Sunday 9th.......7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 9th.......3:30 P. M.
Monday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 11th.....6:45 A. M.

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 1. 4:00 P.M.	Monday, Aug. 3. 6:30 A.M.
Monday, 3d........12:00 M.	Tuesday, 4th.......7:30 A.M.
Tuesday, 4th......1:00 P.M.	Wednesday, 5th. 8:30 A.M.
Wednesday, 5th. 2:00 P.M.	Thursday, 6th....9:30 A.M.
Thursday, 6th.. 3:00 P.M.	Friday, 7th.......10:00 A.M.
Friday, 7th.......3:00 P.M.	

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave evey half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens' Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE. —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 20c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. OPENING NIGHT.

Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that the opening of this establishment under their management will occur on next

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10,

when they will present a New and Original Play (in three acts) entitled

BELLE LAMAR,

an episode in the late American Conflict, written expressly for Mr. John McCullough by

DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.,

in which

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH

and

MISS K. ROGERS RANDOLPH

will sustain the leading characters.

The action occurs in the Shenandoah Valley in the Spring of 1862.

NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN!
NEW MUSIC BY CONNOLLY!
NEW AND APPROPRIATE UNIFORMS.

The play will be produced under the immediate personal supervision of the Author.

For full particulars see future advertisements.

☞ THE SALE OF SEATS begins THIS (Thursday) MORNING. The box-office will be open from 8 to 5 o'clock. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

PRICES:

ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 30 cents.
Reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50.
Reserved Balcony Seats, $1.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT,

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, 817 Broadway, cor. 12th st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

GREGORY HOUSE.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., July 31, 1874.

Elegant in its appointments, and located on one of the finest lakes in the world. The health of the place is perfect in every particular, and there are no mosquitoes. The house will be kept open this year until Sept. 20. Special rates for families wishing to remain until the end of the season. All vegetables, milk, and cream from the large farm connected with the hotel. Yachting, boating, fishing, driving, bowling, and billiards. Music and hops every morning and evening. Four trains each day via Harlem Railroad.

S. E. CRITTENDEN.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide.*

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE.

Highland Mills, Erie Railroad, two hours; now crowded; will have vacancies for September; terms moderate; a delightful resort for Autumn. No bar.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.—GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE West Point, N. Y. Located in the centre of the Highlands, 300 feet above the river, with pure mountain air and charming scenery.

Good rooms can now be secured for August and September.

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.

EDGAR DU BERCEAU, }
ADOLPH LEMOYNE, } Administrators.
EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, }

f26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.

mh5-1aw6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next. —Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.

MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.

ap9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, } Executors.
CHARLES H. ISHAM, }

jy9-1aw6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.

JAMES SYMINGTON, } Executors, &c.
JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, }

f5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.

S. T. BAKER, } Executors.
CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, }

mh12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN,
Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.

mh19-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the offices of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Executors.
THOMAS PAYTON, }

ap30-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.

JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, } Executors.
JOHN BARBERIE. }

jy16-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.

GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.

mh12-1aw6mTh

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 226 West 23d st.

[illegible] CARPETS.—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK
of the young and talented actress,
Miss KATIE MAYHEW,
and GAYLER'S POPULAR and CHARMING PLAY,
WITH THE TIDE,

which MUST BE withdrawn on account of previous engagements. The FRESHEST PLAY, the MOST CHARMING ACTRESS seen in New-York for years.

"Sprightly as the Gazelle, and merry as running water."—*Tribune.*

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Complete success of the new American extravaganza of EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA.

Entire company, songs, duets, trios, full chorus, &c. In rehearsal, new version of Griffith Gaunt; also, Bride of Abydos. CHAS. W. THORNE, Manager.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.

STANDING ROOM ONLY EVERY EVENING.
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
MORE NEW ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.
ALA, the great and wonderful gymnast. ALA,
In the great LU-LU sensation.
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS. ONE HUNDRED.
Entrance No. 585 Broadway.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.	TWO PERFORMANCES.
EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
SEA	RED RIDING HOOD
OF	and
ICE.	MY WIFE'S MAID.

COLOSSEUM.

Summer season. 50 cents. Old London by Day. Magic entertainment in Lectorium. Open daily from 10 till dusk.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
SECOND MEETING,

SATURDAY, Aug. 8,
TUESDAY, Aug. 11,
THURSDAY, Aug. 13,
SATURDAY, Aug. 15,
TUESDAY, Aug. 18,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19,
EXTRA DAY, THURSDAY, Aug. 20.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR, TO close an estate.

THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at 12:30 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room.

1,000 shares Canada Mining Company stock.

20 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company stock.

BANKRUPT SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK, Fixtures, fine Horse, Wagon, &c., of J. Albert Sea, grocery and tea store, No. 466 Hudson st., corner Barrow, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1874. J. W. Campbell, Jr., auctioneer. EDWARD C. HAZARD, Assignee.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE thirty-first day of July, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB MAGNUS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register, on the seventeenth day of August, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of July, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MILTON CALDWELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY, Bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of the United States Watch Company, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SUMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SHEPPARD GANDY and WARNER J. ROBERTS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sheppard Gandy and Warner J. Roberts, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on 22d day of July, 1874.

jy23-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO DUTCH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th August, 1874.

au6-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SEYMOUR N. MARSH and GEORGE CALDWELL.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Seymour N. Marsh and George Caldwell, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petitions of their creditors by the District Court of said district.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Assignee.

jy23-1aw3wTh

NO. 4,849.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MEYER HOMBERGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Myer Hamberger, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM MAAS, } Assignees.
au6-1aw3wTh* JAMES M. BENNETT, }

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FYFE, JR., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 14th day of July, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Fyfe, Jr., of the City of New-York in said district, who was, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

CLARK BROOKS, Assignee.

jy30-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE WEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of George Weyer, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

EDWARD DUNCAN GRIFFEN, Assignee.

jy23-1aw3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD HOLLAND, bankrupt.—At Madison, N. J., July 17, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward Holland, of Madison, in the County of Morris, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

jy23-1aw3wTh* FRANCIS S. LATHROP, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANDREW [illegible], of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, [illegible]

[illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE PAVING OF FIVE POINTS.

Commissioner Van Nort has sent in the following letter to the President of the Board of Health, in relation to the paving of Worth street, and the streets surrounding the Five Points, replying to the letter made by the Controller that he was responsible for the delay.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ROOM NO. 19, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1874.

Hon. Chas. F. Chandler, President of the Health Department:

SIR: The persistent attempts of the Controller to misrepresent this Department are too frequent to be replied to by me in each instance, but I feel compelled to notice his letter to you, dated July 30, as published in this morning's papers, which is intended to make it appear that I am responsible for the delay in paving the streets in the vicinity of Five Points, and that he favored or facilitated the work. The real facts in the case show the contrary.

I informed you, under date of July 21, that the work of paving these streets could not be commenced, as the Controller had not yet signified his approval or rejection of the sureties on the award of the contract. On the 22d of July the award was returned to this office without his approval of the sureties. On the 25th of July my communication to you was published in the morning papers, with a report of the proceedings of your board, and without my knowledge or intervention.

In 1872 I caused these streets to be regulated and graded, in conformity with the new grade established by law, and the work was done without expense to the City or property-owners. An ordinance was then passed, directing the paving of the streets with Belgian pavement, but as it included one block of Worth street, which had already been so paved, the ordinance was null and void. Considerable delay ensued before another ordinance was passed, leaving out the block mentioned, and meantime the charter of 1873 came into effect, forbidding the repavement of any street previously paved with any kind of pavement, except upon the petition of a majority of the property-owners. As all of these streets have once been paved with cobble-stone it became necessary to obtain the signatures of a majority of the owners along their lines to a petition asking for their repavement, but all efforts made with the co-operation of your department and the Police Department failed to obtain a sufficient number of signatures.

No one has better opportunity than you and the members of your department to know the deleterious influence upon the public health of the old cobblestone pavements, in consequence of the impossibility of keeping them clean, and that this clause of the charter, by prohibiting their improvement, is most injurious to the sanitary condition of the City. I have every reason to believe that the Controller favored that provision of the charter, and I am certain that he anticipated it, since he kept in his hands from October, 1872, till May, 1873, the awards for repairing eight different streets paved with cobble-stones, all on the east side of the City, and then returned them without his approval of the sureties, on the ground that the charter, which took effect on the 1st of May, prohibited the execution of the contracts.

All other efforts to have these streets improved having failed, I caused an act to be drawn up and recommended its passage by the last Legislature suspending the provisions of the charter in this case, and authorizing the repavement, and laying of an assessment therefor. I have information that the Controller opposed the passage of this act, but it nevertheless became a law, and upon its approval by the Governor I immediately caused surveys to be made and the work to be advertised. I am credibly informed that the three lowest bidders on the work were in combination in order to defeat the work, and it took the Controller from the 25th of June to the 22d of July to find out that the successful bidder never intended to do the work.

The Controller informs you that bids have again been invited, and will be opened on the 6th prox. This was done by my direction immediately upon the return of the former proposal by the Controller, and if he desires to show his readiness to facilitate the work, he will have an opportunity to do so when the award shall have been made by promptly signifying his approval or rejection of the sureties.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Although the Board of Education has adjourned for the vacation, a special meeting was held yesterday at the instance of the Committee on Nautical Schools, for the purpose of taking action on a letter received from the Secretary of the Navy by Gov. Dix and forwarded to the board. Mr. W. H. Neilson presided. The communication was in reference to an application made by the committee to Gov. Dix for the procurement of a vessel to be placed at the disposal of the Nautical School. Gov. Dix wrote to Secretary Robeson on the subject and received his reply, a copy of which was forwarded by the Governor's Private Secretary. Secretary Robeson, after acknowledging Gov. Dix's communication, stated that the matter had been referred to the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, and would receive attention as soon as proper arrangements could be made. The Committee on Nautical Schools being well assured that their request would be granted, had prepared a report for the adoption of the board. In this report the committee nominated Commander R. L. Pythian, of the United States Navy, as Superintendent of the Nautical School at a salary of $2,000 per annum, and recommended his appointment by the board. The report added that he had been highly recommended to the committee as fully competent by education, experience, and naval service to take charge of and insure the success of the enterprise. The report was adopted. A resolution was then proposed by Mr. Wetmore and carried, to the effect that the President of the board be authorized to apply to the President of the United States to detail Commander Pythian to the position, in accordance with the power given him by act of Congress, provided it could be done without detriment to the public service.

THE DUNN INQUEST.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Dunn, who was drowned while bathing off Ward's Island, on the 21st of July last. It was said at the time that Thomas Ryan, Patrick Ryan, and Joseph Chartes who were in a small boat near him, rowed away from the deceased and refused to help him. These men were subsequently arrested and bailed in the sum of $500 each. William Hooker, of No. 234 East Thirty-third street, testified that he was on Ward's Island on the day in question, and saw two men in the water and two others in a boat. Heard the men in the water cry out to those in the boat, but the latter did not heed them, and rowed away. The men in the boat subsequently returned and picked one of the men up. Think the men in the boat could have saved Dunn. Jacob Slanker, of Ward's Island, said that there was a very strong current where Dunn was swimming, and unless the men understood how to manage a boat very well it was very probable they could not pull back through it. Patrick Ryan testified that he with several others went to Ward's Island to have a swim. Dunn, with two others, was bathing when he called out that he was drowning. We tried to pull back to him but could not. Never had an oar in my hand before that day. Was very much excited at the time. Thomas Ryan corroborated the testimony of the last witness. The jury did not leave their seats, but returned the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death from accidental drowning while bathing in the East River, on July 21, 1874, and we exonerate Thomas Ryan, Patrick Ryan, Joseph Chartes, and Jerry Oakley from all blame in the matter." Coroner Woltman then discharged the men.

THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A regular monthly meeting of the Fifth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 189 Spring street, Mr. Austin Leake, the President, in the chair. After the transaction of routine business, during which a large number of new members were elected, the President called the attention of the association to certain events which transpired during the Summer vacation. A man whom they all knew to be the soul of honor had been indicted by a Grand Jury of the County, tried by a jury composed for the most part of men who had violated law, and pressed to conviction by men whose only glory was that they had fought against the Stars and Stripes. By such men as these Hugh Gardner was found guilty of an offense which it never entered into his mind to commit. Mr. Leake delivered some encouraging remarks upon the prospects of the coming campaign in the district, which until last year had been under the control of Tammany ballot-box stuffers. The Republican victory of last year was the result of an honest election, and it behooved the party this year to carry out the same principles, and do everything that could be done to win. There should be no bargains or sales, but a straight march on in solid rank, carrying dismay into the already disorganized ranks of the Democracy.

ARREST OF DEALERS IN LEAF TOBACCO.

Yesterday Samuel Goldsmith and Herman Hertz, dealers in leaf tobacco, doing business at No. 19 Bowery, were taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with violating the United States Internal Revenue Law. They are accused of not making correct entries of receipts and sales as exacted by section 76, act of July 20, 1868. They were held to bail in $1,000 to appear for examination. It is the intention of the revenue officers to make thorough and vigorous investigation into the way in which the tobacco dealers are keeping their books, and to arrest all who may be found not to have fulfilled the requirements of the law.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A CLERK.

Sidney Weil, of No. 128 East Thirteenth street, a clerk, aged twenty-eight, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of forgery. The complainant, Andrew Hitzel, of No. 550 Pearl street, alleged that on the 27th of July last Weil defrauded him of the sum of $75 by forging an indorsement of the signature of Messrs. M. Thalmessinger & Co. upon a check purporting to be drawn by Simon Moritz. The complainant was induced to cash the check because he knew that Weil had been a clerk in the employ of Thalmessinger & Co., and for that reason had confidence in him. Justice Flammer committed the prisoner for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE IN JERSEY CITY.

About 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning the gate-tender at the Jersey avenue crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, noticed a man leaning against the fence near the gate. The man was well dressed, and seemed to be lounging about as if waiting for somebody. A few minutes later an inward bound express train came in sight, and as soon as the gate-tender commenced to lower the gates the man stepped quickly inside, and stood on the south-bound track, as if he intended to wait for the train to pass before crossing, although he could have crossed in safety then. When the locomotive was within ten or fifteen feet of him the man gave a spring, and threw himself directly in front of the cow-catcher, and was instantly ground in pieces; portions of the torn flesh were found strewn along the track for nearly a block, and a piece of his pantaloons with a pocket attached was found three blocks below. The face was the only portion that was not mutilated in a most shocking manner. The remains were gathered up in a box and taken to Brady's Morgue. When the clothing was examined a memorandum-book was found showing that the man's name was Henry Dean. It was subsequently ascertained that he was a member of the firm of Badeau, Lockwood & Co., No. 85 Park place, New-York. In March last the firm dissolved, and then the business was carried on by Badeau & Dean. Just previous to the dissolution of partnership it was discovered that their book-keeper was a defaulter to the extent of about $100,000, and this made Dean a comparatively poor man. His partner says that doubtless Dean became demented in consequence of business troubles. County Physician Stout gave a permit for the removal of the remains.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A LONG ISLAND FISHERMAN.

The mysterious death of Mr. Miller, the fisherman of Greenport, causes a great deal of excitement among the residents of that place. It will be recollected that he was found lying dead in a fish house used by him, about a mile west of the village, on Friday morning last. The news of his death was first conveyed to the village by a fellow fisherman named Ashbury. Upon going to the place the authorities found the door fastened on the inside. When access was gained to the premises, the body of Miller was found with the head lying toward the door. Upon examination of the body there were found to be a number of cuts about the neck and chest, some two or three of which would each have been sufficient to have caused death. There was an immediate search for the knife or other instrument with which the wounds were inflicted, but without success; but a piece of paper was found near the body upon which were found several stains of blood, as though a bloody knife had been wiped upon it. A Coroner's jury was immediately summoned, which, after investigation, found a verdict that the deceased had met his death by violence, but at whose hands it was not known. From the conditions under which the corpse had been discovered, it was judged that there had been an attempt to conceal a murder, and suspicion turned to the man, Ashbury, who first brought the news of the murder to the authorities, and he was, accordingly, arrested, and is now held to await examination.

THE REPORTED CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Officer Thomas Barrett, of the Sixth Precinct, who was supposed to have been seized with hydrophobia, was much improved last night. He is at his residence, No. 34 Madison street, where large numbers of his friends and fellow Police officers visit him. No allusion whatever is made in his presence to hydrophobia, nor does he ever speak of the subject himself. When alone, however, he constantly looks at the dog-bite on his hand, and keeps rubbing it, but when observed ceases and appears to forget all about the wound. He takes his medicine regularly, watches the clock carefully for the appointed hour, and displays none of the symptoms of hydrophobia. He sat up the greater part of yesterday, and conversed with the friends who called to see him. The physicians in attendance only allow him to see his most intimate friends, and direct that he be kept as quiet as possible. The case is not believed to be one of hydrophobia, but merely the results of Barret's excited imagination.

JULY REPORT OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the month of July there were 179 fires in the City, involving a loss of $54,410, on which there was an insurance of $533,260. The loss on buildings was $21,860, with an insurance of $320,500. Loss on stock, $32,550, with an insurance of $212,760. Amount of uninsured loss was $14,840, of which $7,005 was on stock. The number of fires in which the loss was less than $100 was 141. Between $100 and $1,000 there were 19 fires, between $1,000 and $5,000, there were 7, and between $5,000 and $10,000 there were 4. The following is a comparative statement of the fires, loss, and insurance for July, 1875, and July, 1874: In July, 1873, there were 157 fires, with a loss of $263,100, and an insurance of $870,450. The average loss per fire was $1,675 79. In July, 1874, there were 171 fires, with a loss of $54,410, and an insurance of $533,260. The average loss per fire was $303 96. There were 14.01 per cent. less fires, and 383.55 per cent. greater loss in July, 1873, than in the corresponding month in 1874.

A YOUNG LADY JUMPS FROM A BROOKLYN FERRY-BOAT.

A most determined attempt at suicide was made yesterday morning by a young married lady named Isabella Graham, aged twenty-six years, residing at No. 54 Ryerson street, Brooklyn. She was one of the passengers on the South Ferry boat Hamilton, on the 10 o'clock A. M. trip from New York to Brooklyn. When the boat reached midstream she left the cabin and coolly stepping over the guard chains, jumped overboard. The tide was at a strong ebb at the time, and running very fast. The unfortunate lady seemed to have fully determined on suicide. She would undoubtedly have been drowned were it not for the gallant conduct of Messrs. Golden and Wilson, of the ferry-boat, who succeeded in saving her with much difficulty. Officer Dunham, of the First Precinct, then took her in charge, and brought her to the Washington Street Station. She said that family troubles had impelled her to commit suicide. She was finally sent home in charge of some friends.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Yesterday formed no exception to the dullness which has characterized operations on the Stock Exchange during the past few weeks. The feature in the day's transactions was the decline in Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central, which declined two per cent. from the opening price. The decline was generally attributed to a growing fear that the Pennsylvania Railroad, which owns $1,500,000 of the second mortgage bonds, would foreclose and wipe out the stock. Rumors were current on the street in the afternoon of failures of dry-goods houses, but the reports in question could not be traced to any reliable source. There was considerable comment in insurance circles on the failure of the Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Company of Chicago, as the agent of the company, when on here in connection with the Prindle defalcation, had represented the concern as being in the most flattering condition.

LUXURIOUS BEGGARS.

Louis Schick and his daughter Katie, of No. 169 Essex street, were arrested yesterday by Officer Schulm, of the Thirteenth Precinct, on a charge of vagrancy, and brought before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court. The young girl Katie has been going from house to house and also into all the street cars with a printed card, signed by Mrs. Smith, calling on all persons to whom she presents it to give her some charity, as she is one of five destitute young daughters of a widowed mother. On going to the young girl's home it was found that her father and herself lived in comparative luxury on the earnings of the child. Justice Kasmire sent the little girl to the Juvenile Asylum, and put her father under $1,000 bonds.

AUTHORIZATION FOR GRADING BROADWAY.

Controller Green has been informed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews that the three-fourths vote of the Common Council authorizing the grading of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, is valid. In an opinion which he gave Mr. Stebbins, the President of the Park Commissioners, Mr. Andrews says he thinks the Legislature had ample power and authority to make the law permitting the laying of railroad tracks in Seventeenth street, where it passes through Union place. He also says he is not of the opinion that any Municipal authority has the power to change the route of any railroad, and that it cannot be changed except by act of the Legislature.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND GOV. DIX.

It was rumored in the City Hall yesterday that Gov. Dix would take some action on the charges made against Mayor Havemeyer to-day or to-morrow, and that the Mayor's answer would be given for publication in connection with the Governor's decision. Those who circulated the report were divided in opinion as to whether the decision would be favorable to the Mayor.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

The clerical staff of the Freedman's Savings Institution is still busily engaged in balancing the accounts of the depositors previous to submitting a statement of the bank's affairs to the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to arrange its business. It is thought by the officers that as soon as the exhibit is furnished the commission will fix an early date for the payment of the first installment of deposits.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS TO BE CONTRIBUTED BY BROOKLYN TOWARD THE BRIDGE—NEW-YORK EXPECTED TO PAY A FAIR PROPORTION OF HER SUBSCRIPTION.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday. The meeting-room was crowded with citizens, as it was understood that the East River Bridge question would come up for discussion and the report of the committee be presented. The meeting was called to order by President Jacob I. Bergen. Alderman Platt, the Chairman of the committee to whom the matter of framing a report in reference to the bridge business was referred, submitted the report and a series of resolutions, which were read by the Clerk of the board.

The report of the committee was substantially as follows: "If the question presented to us had been as to the expediency of inaugurating at this time an enterprise of this magnitude, we should, in view of the heavy burden of debt now resting upon our city, have hesitated in recommending the necessary expenditure. But such is not the question, and not only has the great work been commenced, but it has progressed so far that, in an engineering point of view, the chief obstacles to its successful completion have already been overcome, and over $4,000,000 have already been expended upon it. The question presented to us to decide is, whether after having established the feasibility of the enterprise—indeed, after having nearly half completed it—we are to abandon it or leave it for a future generation to complete, losing, in the meantime, the interest on the money already invested, and, what is of far more importance, foregoing the great advantage certain to result to both cities from its early completion. The bridge should be completed as soon as possible, and when completed travel on it should, in the judgment of your committee, be made as free and untrammeled as it is upon any street in the two cities. The work up to the present has been carried on by a company controlled by private stockholders, who have thus far furnished ten per cent. of the money expended, while sixty per cent. has been provided by Brooklyn and thirty per cent. by New-York. The act under consideration contemplates the retirement of private stockholders, and constitutes the enterprise a public work. We feel confident that New-York will unite with us and pay toward the completion of the work an amount proportionate to her original subscription. The act becomes operative on the acceptance of its provisions by either city and by two-thirds of the private stockholders. If the provisions of the act are not accepted, the enterprise remains as at present under control of individuals, and work must cease at an early day. The act authorizes each city to contribute toward the completion of the work an amount proportionate to that originally subscribed by them. Your committee cannot believe that New-York, having put her hand to the plow, will for a moment look back."

Attached to the report was a preamble and the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the authority conferred by said third section as accepted, we do hereby authorize the issue of bonds to the sum of $1,000,000 in each of the years 1874 and 1875, to provide and pay said amount of money to the Directors of the said New-York Bridge Company when the same shall have been appointed and the said Board of Directors shall have been constituted in the manner provided by the first section of the aforesaid act.

Resolved, That in accepting the provisions of the third section of the act referred to and authorizing the aforesaid issue of bonds, we do so, with the distinct intention that no portion of the money contributed by the City of Brooklyn shall be used by the Directors of said Bridge Company to purchase the rights of any private stockholder of said company, but that said rights shall be paid for by the issue of the company's bonds therefor, payable at a time not more than ten years from the issue thereof, or sooner, at the option of the said directors, with the interest thereon, payable semi-annually; said direction being in duty bound to provide for meeting said interest regularly.

Alderman Ropes then said: I desire to submit the following resolutions as a substitute for those attached to the report of the committee:

Resolved, That the provisions of the third section of an act entitled An act to amend an act to incorporate the New-York Bridge Company, passed June 5, 1874, be and the same are hereby accepted.

Resolved, That the financial officers of the city are hereby authorized and directed to issue the bonds and make the payments which by said section the city is authorised to issue and make whenever the Board of Directors provided for in said act shall have been duly appointed and organized according to the provisions thereof, and whenever the City of New-York shall by due process of law authorize the issue of bonds to the extent named in said act.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board any money appropriated by said act should be expended solely for the construction and completion of the bridge, and any settlement made with private stockholders, having for its object the purchase of their interest, should be based on the condition that no part of the subscription authorized by the aforesaid act for the construction of said bridge shall be so applied until the bridge is completed.

Alderman Ropes said he had no long speech to make, nor had he any minority report prepared. He considered New-York should pay her share toward the completion of the bridge, and it was as much a work for New-York City as for Brooklyn. Both should complete the bridge, acting together. If Brooklyn had insisted, New-York would have paid half the expense. The members of the board should be just before they were generous. While understanding that the majority report would prevail, and that any argument on his part would be fruitless, he considered it his duty to offer the resolution.

Alderman Strong said that he had four resolutions to offer, and proceeded to do so.

The first resolution recited that the erection of the bridge far away from the central parts of both cities was calculated to work a great injustice to the Eastern District, and that the Legislature should exempt said district from bridge taxation.

The second was to the effect that as a large part of the lands in King's County outside of the city would be greatly increased in value by the bridge, bonds of the County of Kings should be substituted for bonds of the City of Brooklyn issued for bridge purposes, the tax to pay principal and interest of said bonds to be raised on the lands so benefited.

The third resolution provides that it is inexpedient to make any declaration in favor of accepting the provisions of the third section of chapter 601 of the laws of 1874, until the private stockholders of the Bridge Company have evidenced their intention of accepting the provisions of the second section of the same law.

The fourth provided that the resolutions should not take effect until the private stockholders should have accepted the provisions of the second section of chapter 601 of the laws of 1874, previously alluded to.

Alderman Strong, in supporting his resolutions, said that the city was already liable for $3,000,000, the annual interest on which is $210,000. The proposed advance of $2,000,000 would bear an interest of $140,000. In addition, they were told that in all probability $4,000,000 more would be needed. This would call for $280,000 interest annually. Altogether, the yearly interest would amount to $630,000.

Alderman Zindell, of the Eighteenth Ward, said, in an excited manner, that he would vote against appropriations in any form. He thought the matter should be decided by a vote of the people, who were the real tax-payers. The bridge was as bad as the New-York Court-house. It could never stand on two piers. He did not care what the engineers might say, a third pier would have to be built, and then they would be asked to vote a couple more millions away.

A vote was then taken on the resolutions of Alderman Strong, which were defeated. The question then arising on the adoption of the resolution of Alderman Ropes, Alderman Richardson rose and spoke against it. He was in favor of going on with the work independently of New-York, but he felt satisfied that the Empire City would contribute her share to the enterprise. Alderman Bergen also favored the resolutions of the committee, and opposed that of Alderman Ropes. A vote being taken, Alderman Ropes' resolution was lost. The committee then went out of the Committee of the Whole, and Alderman Strong's resolutions were voted on separately. The first, third, and fourth resolutions were lost. The second resolution, providing that the bonds of the County of Kings should be substituted for the bonds of the City of Brooklyn issued for Bridge purposes, was adopted.

Alderman Richardson moved to reconsider the resolution regarding the substitution of the County for City bonds. The motion was adopted.

The adoption of the committee's report and resolutions then recurring a vote was taken, resulting as follows: Twenty-seven in the affirmative to five in the negative. This being over a two-third vote the report of the committee and the accompanying resolutions were adopted. The board then adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in September.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITY OF KINGS COUNTY.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Charity of Kings County was held yesterday at the County Buildings, Flatbush. The business discharged was of a routine character. Among other matters which came before the board was a communication from the medical staff of the Asylum, (Dr. McDonald and two assistants,) stating that their action was hampered by the incompetence of the subordinates, who were contumacious, and did not understand their orders. They complained more especially in the case of a Matron, Mrs. Cunningham, whose conduct, they said, was prejudicial to the good order of the whole concern. They stated that they could no longer remain in nominal control of the Asylum, and individually and collectively tendered their resignations. The board accepted the resignations, and referred the filling up of the vacancies to the Committee of the Asylum.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

Annie Moran, of No. 73 Washington street, was taken before Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, accused of being a pickpocket. August Kammerer, of No. 103 Washington street, was her accuser. He said that while he was standing in a grocery store on the corner of Washington and Rector streets, he detected her hand in his pocket, and immediately afterward missed $7 therefrom. She was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

The sixth competition for the purpose of selecting a "team" to practice for the Irish-American contest, took place yesterday at Creedmoor, Long Island. A number of the contestants in the match held last Saturday, who were prevented by the heavy rain from completing their scores on that day, proceeded to the range at an early hour, and made good their deficiencies. The wind was decidedly unfavorable for fine shooting, and varied so frequently as to necessitate the constant alteration of the wind gauges during the day. Several of the best marksmen were absent, among the number being Col. Wingate, who has gone to Montreal to be present at the annual meeting of the Montreal Rifle Club, which will open on the 11th inst., and continue four days. Col. Gildersleeve, G. W. Yale, and A. V. Canfield, Jr., will leave the City to-day for the same purpose. The following is a summary of the twelve best scores completed yesterday morning:

Henry Fulton	156	E. H. Sanford	129
J. S. Conlin	155	Gen. Dakin	128
A. Anderson	148	G. W. Yale	125
A. V. Canfield, Jr	139	L. Backer	124
L. L. Hepburn	134	Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve	123
J. T. B. Collins	133	L. M. Ballard	119

The regular competition did not commence until 1 P. M. There were fifteen entries. The following is a list of the scores in detail:

Henry Fulton.
800—34343344434434....52
900—43434434444333 4....54
1,000—43333323030223302 34....49—155

Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve.
800—233R.3422232 4444....43
900—4433 33444434 33....52
1,000—433R.23333034 33434 30....54—149

A. V. Canfield, Jr.
800—03343334443342 4....47
900—28334433343334....49
1,000—2303330434303 232233....49—145

J. S. Conlin.
800—23333423424244....46
900—33024422443334 4....44
1,000—333323033333042033 2....49—139

L. L. Hepburn.
800—2330434443430 40....41
900—4330 33444334 32....46
1,000—3R.403332030433332 33....49—136

F. S. Gardner.
800—2223343022224....36
900—233240334334 33....44
1,000—0403434242333023343....54—134

J. T. B. Collins.
800—333423440033330....38
900—03400323343334 4....44
1,000—332030323343334 34....56—133

Leon Backer.
800—43434430434444....51
900—03000034343444....35
1,000—03240402330324430033....43—129

E. H. Sanford.
800—33244303442233 3....43
900—40030400443434....36
1,000—3430034433033303323....49—128

Gen. T. S. Dakin.
800—424434R03320002....31
900—00034343433232....39
1,000—300334303432033334 43....51—121

G. W. Yale.
800—40033333343334 4....43
900—443334434433030....45
1,000—34030240033040322000....33—121

L. M. Ballard.
800—3334433332 2030....40
900—224033223320 04....35
1,000—22023344220230004004....37—112

J. E. Whitley.
800—30443333403334 3....43
900—004344240333343....39
1,000—00034002322000 40020....22—104

A. Anderson.
800—003R00233824334 3....28
900—0024030033 034....36
1,000—20033300342 3222242003....38— 91

W. W. Skiddy.
800—302030303244304....31
900—300033432433430....35
1,000—00200040000000000000.... 6— 72

CRICKET.

At Hoboken, yesterday, the St. George and Manhattan Clubs played their second match game this season. The first, which was played on Decoration Day, it will be remembered was easily won by the St. Georges, by 28 runs, with an inning to spare. In yesterday's match the St. Georges were again the victors by a score of 121 to 63. Some very free hitting was done by Bance, Palmer, and Carpenter of the St. George, the former's 30 being the best individual score of the day. For the Manhattans, Heyward's and Errington's were the largest scores, but Cammell made the best display of cricket, his 10 being put together without offering a chance. In the bowling department Messrs. Heyward and Gibbs were most effective. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.		MANHATTAN.	
Cashman c. Errington, b. McDougal	10	Hosford, run out	1
Bance c. Errington, b. MacDougal	30	McDougal b. Jones	0
Sleigh b. Gilbert	13	Gilbert, run out	10
Gibbes c. Cammell, b. Heyward	15	Greig b. Jones	0
Jones b. Errington	0	Cammell c. Palmer, b. Gibbes	10
Palmer b. Heyward	20	Errington b. Gibbes	17
Moeran b. Heyward	0	Heyward c. Cashman, b. Gibbes	9
Lemmon b. Errington	5	Oakley b. Moeran	0
Carpenter c. McDougal, b. Gilbert	13	Tucker c. Gibbes, b. Moeran	0
A. Earnshame, not out	6	Jones, not out	8
Hascombe, c. Errington, b. Heyward	0	Byes, 5; leg bye, 1; wides, 2	8
Byes, 7; leg byes, 1; no ball, 1	9	Total	63
Total	121		

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
St. George	19	40	65	66	87	87	94	96	121	121	—121
Manhattan	2	2	2	27	38	57	58	58	63	..	— 63

Umpires, Messrs. James Smith and D. Cook.

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION FROM CASTLE GARDEN.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, A. Oakey Hall moved that Catherine Gabel, of Chicago, indicted for abducting a young German girl from Castle Garden for the purpose of inducing her to lead an immoral life in Chicago, be discharged on her own recognizance, the prosecution not being prepared to try the case and the accused being about to leave the United States for Germany, and the alleged offense being nothing more than an immoral proposition—not an abduction within the meaning of the statute. Assistant District Attorney Allen, in reply, contended that the offense of Mrs. Gabel undoubtedly was an abduction, and in the interest of the large number of immigrants daily arriving, opposed the motion. Recorder Hackett said he would announce his decision to-day.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

The Directors of the German Society held a meeting at their office, No. 13 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, when, from the reports submitted by the agent, it appeared that, during the past month 4,182 German immigrants were landed at Castle Garden, a falling off of 3,636 compared with the corresponding month of last year. Since the 1st of January the German immigration to this port amounted to 28,243 persons, a decrease of 39,091 compared with the first seven months of last year. The majority of the German immigrants now landing at Castle Garden are destined for the Western States, and are principally composed of a cultured and able-bodied class.

THE DOG-POUND.

Yesterday 200 dogs were killed at the pound at 10 o'clock A. M. Since the change from the West to the East side's better class of dogs has been received, some of them really valuable. Yesterday morning Thos. Cooney was arrested by an officer with five dogs tied together, as he was dragging them along the street. One of them was dead by strangulation, and the others were suffering from the tightness of the cords around their necks. He was committed for trial by Judge Morgan. It appears that he had received a sort of an authorization to catch dogs from the regularly-appointed dog-catcher of the ward, who paid him a small sum per head.

THE GERMAN SALOON-KEEPERS.

The Central Committee of the German saloon-keepers associations formed in the different wards to insure protection under the operations of the Excise law, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday. Henry Haas presided, and a resolution was adopted directing the Executive Committee to co-operate with the brewers' and liquor-dealers' associations in reference to the State Convention proposed to be held in the interest of the trade, and to exert political influence with a view of counteracting the tendency of temperance legislation and oppressive enactments affecting the trade in spirituous and malt liquors.

THE ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER.

Honora Moran, who was shot in the neck by her husband, Maurice, in the bar-room No. 260 Water street, on Tuesday night, still lies at the Park Hospital. At a late hour last night she was doing well, and feeling comfortable under the circumstances. Dr. Wenger stated that she was progressing favorably, and would probably recover. The woman's wounds, though severe, are not necessarily fatal, and if no unfavorable symptoms develop themselves the doctor does not apprehend fatal results. He cannot, however, yet pronounce her out of danger.

THE INQUEST ON EVA TRICKNER.

On June 26 Eva Trickner, a woman aged seventy-three years, while attempting to cross Second street at Avenue B, was knocked down, and run over. She was subsequently taken to Bellevue Hospital, where her arm was amputated, she dying soon after. The witnesses called testified that the deceased was deaf and partially blind, and, in their belief, she walked against the wagon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamers Russia and Donau took out 51,850 letters and 85 bags of papers for Europe yesterday.

Among the arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden during the past month were 171 Frenchmen, 159 French-speaking Swiss, and 315 Italians.

Commissioner Disbecker heard evidence yesterday in sixty-one complaints against delinquent policemen, but none of the cases were of public interest.

Henrick Dyrokes, of No. 36 Hester street, while at work on the new building No. 174 Suffolk street, yesterday, fell through a hatchway and was instantly killed.

In the suit of Stephen H. Alden against Daniel C. Birdsall, to compel the latter, as attorney, to surrender plaintiff's papers, Judge Donohue has granted a reference.

The new steamer City of New-York, of Messrs. J. Alexandre & Sons' line of Havana steamers, made her last trip from Havana to New-York in three days and eleven hours.

Frank Reissig, of No. 214 Bowery, fell on the street last night with a demijohn of nitric acid, and was badly burned about the body and legs. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

Health Inspector Roberts reported last night that Adolph Mosher, of No. 307 Mott street, was suffering from cholera morbus. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

Philip Dynan, fourteen years, struck Mary Reily on the head with a stone last night, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The injured woman was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and Philip was arrested.

A call was issued for a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday, but no quorum was present. The object of the session was to transfer a surplus of the interest account to the Treasury.

Hymes H. Lowenthal, a truck-driver, was held to await the result of injuries, by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, inflicted by him on Louis Kamp, a small boy whom he drove over.

While drilling rocks yesterday, at Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second street, James Hagen had his left arm broken by being accidentally struck by a hammer. He was sent to the Reception Hospital.

Police Commissioner Voorhis, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, and Sheriff Conner called upon the Controller yesterday. No further action has been taken on Mr. Conner's bills, but it is said that an amicable settlement will be effected.

In the case of the Panama Railroad Company against Tracy Robinson, already reported in THE TIMES, Judge Donohue has denied the motion to strike out those portions of plaintiff's answer, charging the conversion of the company's funds by defendant.

Judge Larremore, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, granted a writ of mandamus to compel payment of $3,000 by the City to John W. Vanderwart, for the erection of an engine-house in Tenth avenue, above One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street.

A reunion and field-day of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic along the Hudson will be held to-day, at Iona Island. The general features of the day will be a review of the posts participating and trials of skill and endurance in competitive games.

William Smith and Thomas Downing, two youths, were held in $1,000 bail each by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with breaking into the cellar of No. 618 Water street, and stealing lead pipe and other property, worth $40.

The following gentlemen have been chosen standing committees by the Erie Railway: Finance—Messrs. Henry G. Stebbins, Marshall O. Roberts, Louis H. Meyer, and John A. C. Gray. Executive—John A. C. Gray, Samuel Lathrop Motley Barlow, F. Schuchardt, and Homer Ramsdell.

A large quantity of miscellaneous goods, divided into 440 lots, which remain unclaimed at the public store, were yesterday sold by auction under the provisions of the law regulating the storage of merchandise, by order of the Collector of the Port of New-York. Mr. John H. Draper conducted the sale.

While Mary Grannigan, aged seventy-eight years, of No. 523 West Twenty-seventh street, was attempting to cross the railroad track at Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue, yesterday, she was struck by a locomotive of the Harlem Railroad, and instantly killed. The locomotive was backing out from the depot.

Ellen Eskell, aged 21, of No. 208 West Fiftieth street, while sitting in her room yesterday, was struck by a stone which was driven through the window from a blast at Broadway and Fifty-first street, and had her right leg broken and was otherwise severely injured. She was attended at her residence by Dr. Schuyler.

The annual report of the American Musical Fund Society has just been published. The following are the principal officers of the Society for the ensuing year: President, Charles W. Wernig; Vice Presidents, Jerome C. Hopkins and Martin Papst; Secretary, David Schaad; Treasurer, Henry Reyer; Register, Theodor Jacoby.

Last evening, in Spencer's saloon, at Broadway and Fulton street, John Miles, of No. 732 Broadway, struck James Gordon, of Maryland, on the pistol pocket with a cane. The pistol, which was in the latter's pocket, was discharged, the ball taking effect in Miles' thigh, inflicting a severe wound. He was attended at the Park Hospital.

The adjourned sale of the Manhattan Market took place yesterday at the Exchange Sales-room, James M. Miller being the auctioneer. The bidding began at $3,000, and after a short contest Mr. Henry G. Harrison was declared the purchaser at $216,956 48. This sum does not include the interest on the first mortgage, the costs of the auctioneer's fees, all of which must be added to the purchase money.

At a regular meeting of the William A. Darling Club, held at the Club rooms, corner of Fiftieth street and Third avenue, Tuesday evening, August 4, 1874, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William M. Gallaher; First Vice President, Wm. Lenihan; Second Vice President, J. Levins; Secretary, V. Colyer; Treasurer, John E. Robinson; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Bruner.

The new up-town cross-town railroad, the rails of which are now being laid, was chartered by the Legislature of 1873. The route is from the foot of Christopher street, up through Greenwich street to West Eleventh, from there to Seventh avenue, then through Fourteenth street to Broadway, through Seventeenth street to Avenue A, then up this avenue and through Twenty-third street to the East River. Through Seventeenth street there is only a single track, and the cars in returning pass through Eighteenth street.

BROOKLYN.

A ruffian, who gave his name as John Smith, was sent to Jail for ten days yesterday for insulting two young ladies in Prospect Park.

Michael Conal, aged sixty-five, of No. 95 Partition street, while suffering from delirium tremens, yesterday evening, cut his throat with a razor.

The Engineer of the Board of City Works has reported that the Ninth Street Bridge is in an unsafe condition. The board consider temporary repairs useless.

The examination in the case of Valerian Weinberg, accused of having fired his residence, No. 280 Fourth street, was begun before Justice Elliott yesterday.

Mary E. Oberbuck, 13 years old, a servant in the employ of Mrs. W. Davis, corner of Bergen and Hoyt streets, stole a gold watch, value $125, from her mistress. She was arrested and the property recovered.

William Colgan, aged nineteen, had his right leg broken, and sustained other severe injuries by a hand-truck falling through the hatchway of Campbell & Thayer's oil mills, in Front street. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Yesterday, before Judge Pratt, Mr. Chauncey Shaeffer renewed a motion to appoint a Receiver for the Asbury Life Insurance Company, which he contended was fraudulent and bankrupt. Judge Pratt took the papers and reserved decision.

Yesterday afternoon, at the meeting of the Common Council, Ex-Judge Troy, on behalf of Mary Hanley, the female detective, made application for the reward in the Goodrich murder case. It will be remembered that Miss Hanley pointed out Kate Stoddard in Fulton street, and had her arrested.

Yesterday morning John Fitzpatrick and a friend were engaged stealing stones from the lot of Patrick Doonan, No. 150 West Warren street. Mr. Doonan endeavored to prevent them, when Fitzpatrick beat him badly about the head with a loaded whip. Fitzpatrick was arrested by Officers Kenna and Hughes, of the Tenth Precinct, and held for trial.

STATEN ISLAND.

At the first meeting of the new Board of Trustees of the village of New-Brighton the Village Police force was abolished. Mr. Van Nest was elected Village Marshal, Mr. James Seaton was elected Village Treasurer, Daniel O'Neill and Patrick Donovan were made special officers to assist the Village Marshal, and Andrew Young was made janitor of the village court-house.

About the 1st of May last the Village Assessors of Edgewater gave notice that they had completed their assessments, and that at a certain time the roll would be on exhibition for correction. The assessment being at the same rate as in previous years. This roll, however, it appears, was given up as worthless, and a new one has since been made which the tax-payers have also been called upon to criticise and amend. It appears now that there is a question as to the legality of the last roll, which will probably be tested in the courts, unless the Assessors should conclude to forego their latest action, in which case it is probable that no assessments can be made until next year.

NEW-JERSEY.

Morris County will have a larger crop of peaches this year than ever before.

Charles Adams, aged eleven years, whose parents reside in Pearl street, Elizabeth, was drowned in the Elizabeth River, yesterday, while bathing.

A seven-year old son of Mr. Vogile, residing on Palisade avenue, Union Hill, was kicked in the head by a horse in his father's stable, yesterday, and so seriously injured that his life is despaired of.

The Coroner's jury in the case of John Ward, the boy who was killed at the Warren street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a few days ago, returned a verdict censuring the company for not having a gate at the crossing.

James Slavin, who is said to have been the leader of the gang of ruffians who made the murderous assault upon Officers Nealy, Prout, and Hensel on the 20th of last month, was arrested yesterday in East Newark. Officer Nealy is still confined to the house in consequence of his injuries.

John Mahan, a laborer employed at the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel in Jersey City, was struck on the head by a falling rock, yesterday, and very seriously injured. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken.

A little girl named Lizzie Holtman, aged ten years, and residing in Elizabeth, attempted to kindle a fire, yesterday with the aid of kerosene-oil, and was seriously burned about the head and body. Some of the neighbors ran to her assistance and succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

A boy, whose name could not be ascertained, fell from a Pennsylvania Railroad train yesterday afternoon while stealing a ride between the Market and Centre street station in Newark and had his arm broken, besides sustaining other injuries of a serious nature. Some of the passengers said the conductor threw the boy off.

Patrick Shaw, a resident of East Newark, was attacked suddenly with cholera morbus Tuesday evening and sent for a lawyer, who drew up the sick man's will. He had just completed the document, and Shaw had taken the pen in his hand to sign it, when he was suddenly seized with a spasm and died before he could affix his signature.

A young man named Jacob Sack was arrested in Jersey City, yesterday, on suspicion of larceny from Francis Steinberger, the proprietor of a stand in the Jersey City Market. Steinberger's desk was broken open and the money taken from it, and as Sack was seen coming out of the market after it was closed and locked up, he was arrested on suspicion.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Allen prosecuting, Patrick O'Brien pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years....Charles and James Williams, a pair of clever pickpockets, pleaded guilty, and were each sent to State Prison for five years....Henry Hess, Sarah Ryan, and John Kaveney pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Hess and Sarah Ryan were each sent to the Penitentiary for three months, and Kaveney was committed to the same institution for six months....Henry Cannon also pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and the Court suspended judgment on condition that the accused leave the State....Thomas White pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....George White, alias "Comsky," pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person, and was remanded for sentence....Arthur O'Keeffe and John Smith pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Michael Kenny and Edward McDonald were placed on trial charged with breaking into the grocery store of Hugh H. Hannon, and stealing therefrom $70. The jury could not agree on a verdict, and were discharged.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—Spanish Gold, 240@241; American Gold, 242@243. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 118@120 ℘ cent. premium; do. short sight, do., 122@124 premium; do., 60 days, gold, 136@138 premium; do., short sight, do., 140@142 premium; on London, 168@170 premium; on Paris, 138@140 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—Mr. Blashfield, Mr. F. P. Priest, Col. Winthrop, Mr. F. P. Bickley, Mr. G. W. Curtis, two Misses Aspinwall, Mr. H. N. Palmer, Miss Kneeland, Dr. Jewett and wife, Miss Emma A. Jewett, A. M——, Mr. Wm. Page, Mr. W. S. Hedges, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Green, Mr. Jas. Armstrong, Mr. Chas. Webb, Col. Sam. Tate and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Clark, infant, and nurse, Miss Monell, Mr. H. H. Porter, Count Zaulni, Compte G. De Lichtevelde, Mr. L. Moss, Mr. Guthrie, two infants, and two nurses, W. D. Scott, Miss A. E. Earle, Emilio Monti, Dale Phillips, Rev. Wm. Irvin, R. G. Bennett, B. S. Van Wyck, Col. Robertson, Ben. Tucker, Geo. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Musgrave, Jr., child, and two servants, Mr and Mrs. H. Purdee, J. B. McP. Mehaffey, Eugene Delano, Richard Irvin, Richard Irvin, Jr., Mrs. Biglow Lawrence, Miss Chapman, maid, and man servant, Mr. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Bacon, A. Merritt, A. Martines, R. T. Ford and wife, Miss Ford, Master Ford, Mr. Burns and friend, Mr. Sharp and manservant, W. A. Bond, Jas. O. Swinney, B. Morrison, J. P. Fuller, Master Fuller, Wm. Hilton, Saml. Little, Alfred Higgins, D. McLellan, O. Bedrossian, Danl. Laughlin, C. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Cairns, J. R. D. Shephard, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pinckney.

In steam-ship Donau, for Bremen.—Julius Forstman, Miss Elisa Jutte, Moritz Von Hippel, Mrs. L. Conrad and child, Edward Winter, Ludwig Kern, Herman Batjer, R. Griesinger, Mrs. R. Griesinger and child, Miss Mathilda Moller, Miss Ruperti, Mrs. Maria Bloynk and child, Christoph Hotz, Miss Johanna Luhrmann, Mrs. Adelhaid Erich, Mrs. K. Fallesen, Vingenzo Gatli, Goseppi Donati, T. Meine, Mrs. T. Meine and two children, Hermann Schmidt, Mrs. Jenny Bacher, Joseph Gitra, Miss Clara Krieg, Mrs. Franz Schwartz, Henry Koch, Mrs. M. Mulligan and two children, Miss Lilly Mulligan, Miss Fanny Johnston, John Spery.

In steam-ship Australia, for Glasgow.—Abraham Volk, Master Christian Volk, Richmore Pearsons, Richard C. Moran, Jesse Green, Joseph Mullett, Mrs. Mary Jane Clifford, Mrs. Sarah E. Bulwer, William Clark, Peter W. Young, John R. Philips, William Sands, T. H. Meadows, Mrs. Mary Meadows, Master William Meadows, Miss Jane Meadows, E. Robinson, John Davidson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Lessing, from Hamburg.—Dr. A. Ragosine and wife, Otto Schaller, Fritz Sontag, Miss Amanda Muller, Jos. Pollak, Miss Sarah Pollak, Julius Stocker, Miss Helene Wollner, H. Macheus, A. Macheus, wife, and four children, Miss Gertrude Ludewig, Wm. Ludewig, Arthur Douglass, Miss Sophie Willers, Henry Frahm, Ed. Jager, Ewald Suder, Theo. V. Brown, wife, and daughter, Emil Hintrager, Miss Caroline Fischer, Wm. Ehlers, Mrs. Minna Friedlander and two daughters, Mrs. Therese Liebenstein and four children, Miss Therese Uhl, Otto Kerner, G. Meier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5:01	Sun sets	7:10	Moon rises	12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.					
Sandy Hook	2:26	Gov. Island	3:15	Hell Gate	4:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Atlas, (Br.,) Hamilton, Curacoa, Laguayra, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; State of Nevada, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; Donau, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Mayflower, Fuits, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Duc de Saxe, (Belg.,) Rockaer, Havre, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Camilla, Humphreys, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron & Co.

Barks Rosa, (Ital.,) Cacace, Trieste, Funch, Eddy & Co.; Albert Juhl, (Ger.,) Lembke, Riga, Funch, Edye & Co.; Gazelle, Duntze, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Lete, (Aust.,) Cosulich, Beyrout, Slocovich & Co.; Henry Perkins, Whelpley, St. Johns, N. F., Heney & Parker; Brema, (Ger.,) Schweitzer, Hamburg, H. Koop & Co.; Sarah E. Fraser, Nicholas, Aspinwall, Brett, Son & Co.; Superbo, (Aust.,) Tomacich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Faraon, (Sp.,) Borotean, Barcelona for orders, L. Del Monti; Lily, (Br.,) Ryan, St. John, N. F., C. B. Swain.

Schrs. Hero, Baker, Salem, Mass., C. F. Robbins; Mary Louisa, Gaskil, Washington, N. C., R. W. Ropes; Isabella, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C.; Eveline, Wilder, Tampico; M. D. Leach, Atkins, Maracaibo; Azelda & Laura; Jorgenson, Cayenne; D. H. Bisbee, Ellis, Maraham.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Lessing, (Ger.,) Toosbuy, from Hamburg July 4; 26th, lat. 48 55, lon. 23 57, passed a National steamer bound east. The Lessing brings 207 passengers.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow July 25, and Moville 26th, with mdse. and 14 cabin and 169 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow July 22, and Moville 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, July 31, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (Ger.,) Stahl, Hamburg July 22, and Havre 25th, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. July 26, lat. 49 42, lon. 8 44, passed steam-ship Silesia, hence for Hamburg; 27th, lat. 49 33, lon. 13 13, passed an Eagle steamer bound east; August 3d, lat. 42 56, lon. 60 45, passed steam-ship Republic, hence for Liverpool. The Westphalia brings 318 passengers.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans July 29, and South-west Pass 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 3, lat. 33 35, lon. 76 45, spoke brig Lizzie M. Merritt, from Pensacola, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Ship Robena, Daggett, Norrkoping June 19, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Passed Elsinore June 23.

Bark Atalanta, (Ger.,) Hogemann, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Linda G., (Ital.,) Cassino, Dublin 42 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Preciosa, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Havre 49 ds., in ballast to order. July 26th, lat. 46 30, lon. 45, passed several icebergs.

Bark Nordcap, (Norw.,) Osulden, Londonderry June 24, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Raffael, (Ital.,) Savarese, Trieste 78 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar June 28.

Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. D. B. Steelman, Chivers, Virginia.

Schr. Cass, Bush, Norfolk, for Boston.

[illegible] with lumber for Albany.

Schr. Chesapeake, Jackson, Virginia.

Schr. Crown Prince, Branscomb, of and 8 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to Jed. Frye & Co.—vessel to J. O. Ward & Co.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Horton, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. Sawyer, Cummins, Two Rivers, N. S., with spiling to A. Richards.

Schr. Georgie D. Loud, Holbrook, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. John F. Chandler, (of Parrsboro,) Pettis, Wentworth, N. S., 9 ds., with 275 tons plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. C. C. Bearse, Blaisdell, St. Mary's, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Rambler, (of New-London,) Pettigrew, Eleuthera 12 ds., with fruit and 2 passengers to Thomas J. Madge—vessel to Isaac R. Staples.

Schr. Bets, (of Machias,) Ackley, Two Rivers, N. S., 14 ds., with piling to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Mott Haven, (new,) Owens, Calais, with lumber to E. C. Gates.

Schr. Rival, Dunton, Gardiner, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr. Ned Sumter, Cameron, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. S. Welden, Allen, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Burgess, Boston.

Schr. Silver Spray, Newman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Seaport, Velsor, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Carter, Wareham.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Barlow, Sandwich.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. H. Brasos, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Frances Smith, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Addie Todd, Todd, New-Haven.

Schr. Game Cock, Brown, Millstone Point.

Schr. Mary Natt, Barker, Somerset.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. P. King, Jarvis, Providence.

Schr. Oregon, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Madagascar, Kent, Boston.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Donau and Gresham, for Bremen; Russia, for Liverpool; Australia, for Glasgow; State of Nevada, for do.; Nelusko, for Antwerp; Pembroke, for Cardiff; Earl of Lonsdale, for Liverpool; Atlas, for Hayti; City of Dallas, for New-Orleans; Leo, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; ship Winged Hunter, for Bombay; barks Johann, for Bremen; E. F. Merriman, for Cork; Agil, for Antigua; brig Etna, for Antwerp; schr. Almeda Willy, for Georgetown, D. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Arr. steamer Saragossa, (Br.,) McKay, from Liverpool; schrs. Hattie M. Gove, Marchant, from Port Caledonia; C. B. Tarry No. 1, Timmons, from Wilmington, N. C.; W. B. Chester, Brown, from Alexandria; George S. Tarbell, Higgins, from Baltimore; Sullivan Sawin, Rich, from do.

Also, arr. barks M. B. Stebons, Siemers, from Cienfuegos; Doris, (Br.,) from do.; Conquest, Small, from Cadiz via Gloucester, Mass.; brigs Grace Lathrop, Atwood, from Cape Haytien; James Miller Parker, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Annie E. Lewis, Lewis, from Brunswick, Ga.; Charles Zelmer, Corson, from Georgetown, D. C.; Southsnore, Whittemore, from do.; Jennie F. Willey, Fretetbere, from Alexandria; Gettysburg, Smith, from do.; Roger Drury, Baker, from do.; Aldana Rokes, Fales, from do.; Marion Gage, Fountain, from do.; Mary A. Fulsome, Rose, from Baltimore; Belle Crowell, Megathlin, from do.; E. Magee, Magee; Trade Wind, Lloyd; Julia A. Garrison, Gibbs; Maggie M. Weaver, Weaver; G. P. Pomeroy, Bryant; Douglass Haynes, Adams; Adelia, Brower; L. W. Wheeler, Lewis; Winner, Nash; Horace Moodie, Hand; Jesse Wilson, Conley; John D. Paige, Haley; Hugh B. McCauley, Cheney; Taylor and Mathis, Cheeseman; E. A. Hooper, Hooper; Frank Herbert, Crowell; Ben Reed, Adams; Flora M. Crowley, Crowley; C. R. Wood, Gaudy, and J. K. Manning, Gaudy, from Philadelphia; Annie Jones, Smith, Weehawken; Cobat, Parker, do.; Gena, Thomas, New-York; brig Ned White, New, Belfast, Me.

Below coming up, schrs. Martha Welsh, N. W. Magee, E. T. Cottingham, and Eliza B. Emery.

Cld., steamers Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia; General Whitney, Hallett, from New-York; ship Roodee, Christian, for Liverpool, via Bangor, Me.; bark Albertina, Wagner, for Montevideo, via Baltimore; Addie Hale, Sheppard, for Portland; schrs. Pomona, Hauser, for San Domingo; Mary R. Somers, Carter, for Lingen, C. B.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 5.—Arr. schr. E. C. Rommell, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Columbia, for New-York.

Cld. bark Delta, for Cork, for orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 5.—Arr. bark Nordkyn, from London, in ballast, seeking; brig Alice, from Rio, for orders.

Also, arr. ship St. Peter, from Guanape, for orders.

Sld. bark Samaliel, for Baltimore.

Passed in for Richmond bark Hunter, from Liverpool.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—The steam-ship City of Havana, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 5.—Passed up brig Mariposa, and Reading steamer No. 11. Two ships were towed to sea this morning. A light bark from below arr. this morning.

Went to sea ship Mayflower and bark Abd-el-Kader.

Arr. bark Cronstadt, from Liverpool, in ballast.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 5.—Passed up, steamer Yazoo, from New-Orleans, via Havana; bark Tacora, from Dublin; brig Princeton, from Bangor; schrs. Veto, from Bath; John H. Perry, from New-Bedford; Webster Barnard, from Deer Isle.

Passed down, schrs. Harriet N. Miller, for Quincy Point; Stephen Harding, for Boston; George D. Terry, for Boston; Ann S. Cameron, for Providence; steamer John W. Everman, for Richmond; brig Sudora, for Portland; steamer Hercules, for Boston; bark Ahkira, for Rotterdam; brig Michelino, for Leghorn; schrs. Iona, for Bangor; E. H. Williams, for New-London; steamer Hudson, for Boston.

The bark Northumbrian, from Belfast, and the brig D. V. Merick, from the West Indies, anchored below Reedy Island last night.

P. M.—Passed up—British bark Northumbrian, from Belfast; steamers Berks, (new,) from a trial trip; Fanita, from New-York; Centipede, from Boston; schrs. Clara Smith, from Bath; E. F. Cabala, from Providence.

Passed down, steamer Saxon, for Boston; schrs. Mary Freeland, for Gibraltar for orders; Ethan Allen, for Portland; Peacedale, for New-York.

The schrs. Three Sisters, from Bath, and Jos. Maxfield, from Lennebec River, are passing up.

The schr. Westmoreland, from Providence, is ashore on the upper end of Peapatch.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The steam-ship Yazoo arr. from New-Orleans, via Havana, at noon to-day.

Cld. steamer Lancaster, for Boston; barks Emma, for Dunkirk; Kalk, for Trieste; brig H. B. Tucker, for Portland; schrs. Hattie Ellen, for Portland; William Tice, Boston; Iona, for do.; E. C. Knight, Jr., for Fall River.

Arr. steamers Centipede, from Boston; Fanita, from New-York; schr. Para, from New-Haven.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 5.—Arr. last night brig Isaac Carver, from Bangor.

Arr. to-day steam-ships C. W. Lord, from Philadelphia, and San Salvador, from New-York; schr. Andrew Nevenger, for do.

Below schr. Hattie D. Turner.

Cld. brig Nellie Clifford, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 4.—Arr. brig Eliza A. Stevens, Alexandria, for Portsmouth; schrs. Paloma and Trenton, Weehawken, for Boston; H. R. Wellman, Hoboken, for do.; Vandalia, do., for Plymouth; Walter E. Palmer, South Amboy, for Bangor; Mayflower, New-York, for Goldsboro; Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Philadelphia, for St. John, N. B.; C. W. Dexter, Gardiner, for New-Bedford.

Sld. the above arrivals and brig Dirigo, and schrs. G. M. Brainard, Nellie Beal, Maggie Todd, Olive, Elizabeth, J. W. Hine, S. and E. Small, Adrianna, Carroll, Mail, Mary G. Gage, Oregon, and Marietta Smith.

Wind, S. W., moderate; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Sld. for the United States, Bel[illegible] source, Cordillera, Silo, Apotheker Diesing, Mainz, [illegible] ty, Palermo; Augusta, Prudentia, Sappho, [illegible] Dauntless.

Arr. out [illegible] Iro. Alexander, Gazelle, and [illegible] selle, and [illegible] 4th, Nyad [illegible] cob Rothenberg, [illegible]

Also arr. [illegible]

The National Line steam-ship France, Capt. Thompson, from New-York July [illegible] Lizard at 5 P. M. to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—The steamer Kenilworth, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at noon.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 5.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship [illegible], from New-York July 25, for Bremen, touched here to-night.

Great Value of Patented Improvement
IN
SILVER-PLATED
Spoons and Forks.
MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED PER CENT. SAVED in economy and durability of wear over any other method than silver. Silver deposited on the parts most exposed to wear.
Spoons and Forks plated by this process are stamped with the trade mark,
1847 ROGERS BROS. XII.
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MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Manufacturers of an unrivaled variety of FINE NICKEL SILVER AND WHITE METAL ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

★ 652 BROADWAY. ★
HORSE-TIMERS,
Chronographs and 1-4 Seconds.
Ve. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
JAMES NARDIN WATCH,
★ 652 BROADWAY. ★

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington-av., [illegible]